

★ 9PTRWM

Alaska

Comprehensive System of Student Assessment

Standards Based Assessments

Grade 9

Reading ★ Writing ★ Mathematics
Practice Test Book



Spring 2012

Alaska Department of Education & Early Development

Name: _____

READING

READING—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read the Sample Passage and Sample Questions A and B. Mark your answer to Sample A on page 3 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 3 in your practice test answer booklet.

SAMPLE PASSAGE

Sound travels at different speeds, depending on the material it is traveling through and the temperature of the material. The speed of sound at sea level travels approximately 740 miles per hour; however, at an altitude of 40,000 feet, where the air is thinner, sound travels at only 640 miles per hour. The speed of sound is often referred to as Mach 1; twice the speed of sound would be Mach 2.

Not long ago people believed that flying faster than the speed of sound in a fixed wing aircraft was not possible. Many thought a plane would vibrate so greatly that it would fall apart. Some wondered if a human could survive the experience. Many attempts to break the sound barrier were unsuccessful.

Then in 1947, Charles “Chuck” Yeager, a 24-year-old test pilot for the United States Air Force, climbed into a Bell X-1 test plane out in the Mojave Desert. The test plane was attached to the underside of a larger plane. At an altitude of approximately 25,000 feet, the larger plane released Yeager’s test plane. The four rocket chambers of the Bell X-1 plane ignited, and the plane began to climb at a 45-degree angle. The plane accelerated so quickly and forcefully that Yeager had to use all of his strength just to move the controls a few inches. As the plane gained speed, the instrument panel indicated 0.96 Mach and then suddenly the needle went off the scale. On that October day, Yeager was the first person to ever fly faster than the speed of sound. Scientists on the ground heard a distant rumble of thunder created by the plane, which today we call a “sonic boom.” Both the rocket plane and pilot returned safely to the ground. Today, it is not uncommon for jet pilots and even civilians to fly safely at the speed of sound and faster.

READING

Sample A

The sound created by an object reaching the speed of sound is

- A Mach 1.
- B Bell X-1.
- C a sonic boom.
- D a sound barrier.

Sample B

Turn to page 3 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



READING

Read the passage about an interesting form of art. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Achieving Balance

I have always been a person who craved solitude. I often tried to find solitude while wandering the shores of Lake Superior, where I hoped I could get some sort of balance in my usually hectic life. It was on the lakeshore where one day, I unexpectedly came across an unusual artist. She sat on the sand among piles of rocks, each one of them meticulously balanced to create the most remarkable sculptures I had ever seen. I stood and watched the woman for a while, unable to comprehend how she could accomplish such feats and why the rocks did not topple immediately. It was her concentration that impressed me—her ability to focus so totally on what she was doing that she seemed to have gained a mastery of mind over matter.

This artist was a rock balancer. Isobel was her name, and she had somehow learned either to block out the world around her or become one with it. Isobel, however she accomplished it, had gained a command over rock and gravity. For most of that day I watched her from a distance. The sun got tired of watching her before I did, and sunk into its watery bed beneath the horizon.

The rocks looked absolutely amazing in the shadows. I wished I had a camera to capture these remarkable sculptures before nature's forces tore them down. The artist waved to me and walked away. She was barefoot, and to me she looked as enigmatic as the sculptures she left standing in the sand.

I walked away after that, afraid to get too close to the sculptures for fear of causing them to topple simply through the force of my breath. I returned the next day, though, hoping to find a scattering of rocks on the beach as proof that the artist had actually been there and I had not imagined her. Remarkably, the sculptures still stood, and the artist sat calmly among them. Her strong fingers held a large stone that she balanced precariously on a smaller stone. The artist must have noticed me watching at some point, because after she had balanced the rock, she smiled at me and motioned for me to join her.

“You’ve been watching me for a couple days now, haven’t you?” she asked. “I’ll be happy to show you how I do it. There was a crowd here earlier, but most people lose interest after a while,” she said. At any given time during the day, the woman had been surrounded by ten or more people. By this time, however, most of the crowd had dissipated, and she and I were virtually alone on the beach.

I sat with this artist, Isobel, the two of us barefoot, and we dug our toes in the sand and examined a collection of rocks. She chose one of the rocks and ran her fingers over it slowly. Then she began to explain to me what she was about to do.

“The challenge is to place each rock perfectly so that its center of mass and

READING

gravity is directly above that of the rock below it,” Isobel explained. She weighed the new rock she had chosen in her hand and rubbed her fingers over it to memorize its form and texture. “When I begin a sculpture, I place a big rock at the bottom,” she said. “Then, before I place the next rock, I have to choose a perfect point on the bottom rock on which to place it. I try to match the surface of that point with a surface on the rock that will go on top of it. There are lots of points on the bottom rock to choose from—hundreds of places. You just need to match the surface of the points you place together. That’s the trick.”

Well, it was clear to me that this was not the only trick. Concentration was the trick, it seemed to me—the ability to sit still and focus. Advice from my parents, my basketball coach, and my kindergarten teacher, Mrs. Jameson, all came back to me now: “Never take your eye off the ball.” “Sit still.” “Don’t let your mind wander.” “Be patient and relax.” “Focus.” “Concentrate.”

“Concentrate on the points,” Isobel reiterated. I wondered if she considered herself a philosopher or simply a nature-lover and an artist. “You must believe that nothing is impossible,” she told me. “And you have to remain perfectly balanced yourself.” Isobel sat still for ten minutes or so, holding the rock steady and maneuvering it bit by bit on its point. Then finally, she let go.

“It’s empowering,” she said, after she had succeeded in balancing the rock,

creating a sculpture now eight rocks high. “If something seems impossible, you must refuse to believe it. Then when you have accomplished it, it feels like an achievement on both a physical and spiritual level with all things.”

I was listening, but at that point I was also attempting to build a rock sculpture of my own. I had chosen a large rock for the bottom of my sculpture, and I was running my hands over a second rock, trying to memorize the surface, as Isobel had explained.

“Touch the rock very slowly and allow its weight to rest on the other rock gradually,” she said. “You’ll keep your hands on the rock for a long time—maybe close to an hour this first time. But you’ll be so in touch with the rock and the act of balancing it that you’ll be able to feel if it’s about to topple. Just keep focusing. It’s all a matter of finding the rock’s exact point of balance.”

I kept my body and hands perfectly still. I breathed shallow, gentle breaths. Soon, I could feel only my own heartbeat. I don’t know how long I remained there, but somehow, I balanced the rock.

“Glue,” I heard someone say under his breath. “It’s gotta be glue.” A crowd of people had gathered again, and I had not even noticed. I had finally found the solitude I craved, and I found a way to get some balance in my hectic life. I stared at my creation in amazement, and the word *harmony* came to mind.

READING

1. Read this sentence from the passage.

“The sun got tired of watching her before I did, and sunk into its watery bed beneath the horizon.”

This sentence contains an example of which literary device?

- A allusion
 - B foreshadowing
 - C personification
 - D simile
2. Upon first seeing Isobel’s rock sculptures, what does the narrator wish for?
- A a camera to capture the moment
 - B a friend with whom to share the experience
 - C the strength to lift rocks
 - D the skill to balance rocks
3. As used in the passage, what does the word virtually mean?
- A willingly
 - B essentially
 - C solemnly
 - D trivially

READING

4. Why does Isobel speak to the narrator?
- A Isobel notices that the narrator has been watching her.
 - B The narrator asks Isobel about her feat.
 - C Isobel asks if the narrator could help her lift a large rock.
 - D The narrator asks about photographing a sculpture.
5. According to the passage, what is the key to balancing rocks?
- A intelligence
 - B concentration
 - C breathing
 - D endurance
6. Based on the passage, what is most likely the reason Isobel is barefoot?
- A She has absentmindedly lost her shoes.
 - B She hopes to keep her shoes from getting wet.
 - C She can stand longer with bare feet.
 - D She wants to feel connected to the earth.

READING

7. According to the passage, the **most** important lesson the narrator learns is how to
- A enjoy a day in nature.
 - B create rock sculptures.
 - C find tranquility in life.
 - D befriend a stranger.
8. The passage is told from the point of view of a
- A seller of rare works of art.
 - B tour guide showing off sculptures.
 - C master teaching a new skill.
 - D person relating an event.

Turn to page 4 in your answer booklet to complete question 9.

READING

Read the passage about the Olympic Games. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The History of the Modern Olympics

The Olympic Games were an important event in ancient Greece. More than just an athletic competition, the games were a celebration of the Greek god, Zeus. During the games, battle was forbidden, and the games always marked a period of peace. This celebration of peace and friendly competition was largely forgotten until the late 1800s, when a young Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, had a revolutionary idea.

Reviving the Past

Coubertin was a teacher and historian with very strong values. An active athlete, he felt that sports helped people develop character. At the time, there was some growing historical interest in the ancient Olympics. Coubertin decided he would bring the Olympic Games back to life.

In 1894, he created the International Olympic Committee, a group that continues to organize the athletic events today. The committee decided that the first of the new games would be held in Athens during the summer of 1896 and then be held every four years afterward.

How to pay for the games, however, created disharmony during the planning stage. The Greek government's financial problems were a hardship for the organizers. Tentative plans were made to move the games to Budapest, Hungary, to coincide with that nation's millennium celebration, but in the end, the Crown Prince of Greece was able to raise the necessary funds. Two years later, the

first modern Olympics began in Athens, Greece, as planned.

Although relatively few nations participated, the Olympics were considered a success. On April 6, 1896, James Connolly became the first Olympic event winner in over 1,500 years. Winners in the first Olympic Games, however, were not awarded the gold medals that are so familiar today. First-place athletes were given silver medals, an olive laurel, and a certificate. Second-place athletes received bronze medals, and third-place athletes were not recognized with a medal as they are today.

While the first modern Olympic Games were thought of as a success, the next two games went almost unnoticed. The 1900 Olympics in Paris, France, and the 1904 Olympics in St. Louis, Missouri, were held at the same time as the world's fairs in both years. Most people paid little attention to the athletic competitions taking place in the shadows of the fairs.

Disruptions to the Games

The Olympics were held every four years, as scheduled, from 1896 to 1912. Then in 1916, the International Olympic Committee decided to cancel the games because of World War I, but four years later the Olympics resumed. The 1920 Olympics, held at Antwerp, Belgium, marked the first time the now-famous Olympic flag was flown. Signifying the new sense of peace, the flag depicts five interconnected rings representing the

READING

unity of all people. At the start of the games, white doves symbolizing peace were released.

Sadly, the Olympics were postponed again in 1940 and 1944 because of World War II. The games resumed in 1948, and a record 59 countries participated.

Thorpe and Owens

In 1912, a sensational athlete competed in the Olympic Games. Jim Thorpe of the United States competed in and won gold medals in both the pentathlon, an event consisting of five separate activities, and the decathlon, an event consisting of ten activities. The Swedish king, whose country hosted the Olympics that year, referred to Thorpe as the world's greatest athlete. However, Thorpe had been a professional baseball player when he was younger. The Olympic rules at that time required all participating athletes to be amateurs. As a result, Thorpe was disqualified and his medals were taken away. The International Olympic Committee later restored Thorpe's medals in 1982. Despite the loss of the medals, Thorpe is remembered as one of the greatest athletes of the twentieth century.

The 1936 Olympics yielded another superstar athlete, Jesse Owens. In addition to winning the long jump, he placed first in the 100- and 200-meter runs. As a member of the 400-meter relay team, Owens won another gold medal. He set several records and became the first American athlete to win four gold medals

in one Olympics. Despite the fact that German athletes won most of the gold medals during that year's games, Jesse Owens was widely regarded as the star of the 1936 Olympics.

The Olympics Today

The Olympics have changed in many ways over the years. Since the first modern games were held in 1896, new events have been added to the program and some events have been removed. Popular sports such as basketball and canoeing were added in 1936. Table tennis became an Olympic sport in 1988. Cricket, lacrosse, and polo, however, have been left in the past. Many rules on such matters as judging requirements and athlete eligibility have been added as well.

Many of the original aspects of the games remain intact. The Olympic Games are still held every four years to preserve the spirit of friendly competition. The march of athletes behind their respective national flags and the playing of the Olympic anthem remain an important part of the games. The Olympics also continue to represent peace, which was important to Pierre de Coubertin.

In 2004, the Olympics returned to Athens. By holding some events in the ancient Olympic Stadium, the Olympics were brought full circle.

READING

10. Based on the passage, for what is James Connolly **most** remembered?
- A winning a medal in the first Olympic table-tennis competition
 - B being the first person to have an Olympic medal taken away
 - C being the first Olympic competitor to win an event in modern times
 - D winning the first bronze medal in the Olympics
11. As used in the passage, the word depicts means
- A expends.
 - B portrays.
 - C concedes.
 - D perceives.
12. Why is Jesse Owens considered the “star” of the 1936 Olympics?
- A He created the first relay team to compete in the games.
 - B He was the first American to compete in the 100- and 200-meter runs.
 - C He competed for Germany even though he was an American.
 - D He received four gold medals while setting records.

READING

13. What is the author's tone in the passage?
- A humorous
 - B persuasive
 - C critical
 - D informative
14. How does the author most likely view the Olympics?
- A as a problem to be dealt with
 - B as a positive international force
 - C as a distraction from world events
 - D as a gathering of professional athletes
15. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A how a single idea continues to inspire a competition
 - B how a noble practice fades into history
 - C how an organizer struggled to raise funds
 - D how an athlete wins against the odds

READING

Read the passage about a specific type of cartoon. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Political Cartoons

The old saying that a picture is worth a thousand words certainly seems to apply to political cartoons. Political cartoons have an ability to mold people's thoughts and change public opinion. They can make people laugh, and they can make people angry. Often they stimulate debates about sensitive issues.

Cartoonists express their opinions through drawings, sometimes accompanied by a few words. When an artist creates a political cartoon, that artist is making a comment on a person or an idea. Often, the target is a politician or a celebrity. Other times, it is a policy, an event, or an institution. Political cartoons may seem lighthearted, but they can serve as powerful weapons. Some cartoons amuse us by gently pointing out flaws of other people or even ourselves. However, cartoons can also be used to wage vicious attacks.

Did you ever see a picture of Uncle Sam, a bearded man dressed in red, white, and blue and wearing a large top hat? Uncle Sam is often used as a symbol of the United States of America. Uncle Sam is perhaps the most famous political cartoon character. He was created by Thomas Nast, who drew cartoons for American newspapers in the nineteenth century.

Once Uncle Sam was understood to represent the United States, a cartoonist could make a political statement by portraying Uncle Sam in a flattering or

unflattering way or by simply using him to make a comment about the country. If Uncle Sam is shown holding a handful of money, for instance, the artist is trying to tell people that the United States is doing well. If Uncle Sam is shown with empty pockets, however, the artist wants to tell people that the U.S. economy is suffering.

Political cartoons have two essential elements. One element is caricature. A caricature is an exaggeration. The artist takes a feature of someone or something and exaggerates it, or makes it bigger or stronger than it really is. To create a caricature of a person, the artist exaggerates a feature of that person that stands out, such as a long mustache or an unusual hairstyle. To create a caricature of an institution, the artist exaggerates a feature that people associate with that institution. For example, Uncle Sam, who represents the United States, is covered from head to toe in red, white, and blue—the colors of the American flag.

The other element of a political cartoon is allusion. To allude to something means to refer to something without directly stating it. A political cartoon usually makes an allusion through the situation in which the character or symbol is placed. If Uncle Sam is placed in a dangerous situation—for example, balanced on a tightrope—the artist may be alluding to a dangerous situation for the United States. By creating an unflattering caricature of a politician, or by portraying

READING

that person doing something wrong, an artist can suggest that the politician is shortsighted, lazy, or dishonest.

The best political cartoonists mix criticism with humor. Thomas Nast, who created Uncle Sam, also created many other cartoon characters. He developed the donkey as a symbol of the Democratic Party and the elephant as a symbol of the Republican Party. Nast achieved great attention with his cartoons during the

presidential campaign of 1884. Many people believe that Nast's cartoons in support of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, helped determine the outcome of the election. Political cartoons can be funny or serious, but the best of them hold a special power. These little drawings hold the ability to change people's opinions.

16. Which **best** explains a caricature?

- A It serves as an attack.
- B It encourages patriotism.
- C It serves as a representation.
- D It stimulates debates.

17. The **best** definition of Uncle Sam is that of a political

- A issue.
- B symbol.
- C allusion.
- D attack.

READING

18. To allude to something means to
- A criticize something.
 - B suggest something.
 - C explain something.
 - D influence something.
19. The author uses the example of Grover Cleveland to show that political cartoonists can
- A influence elections.
 - B comment on people.
 - C create an allusion.
 - D only criticize.
20. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A Political cartoons can be vicious attacks.
 - B Pictures have more influence than words.
 - C Political cartoons hold powerful messages.
 - D Thomas Nast influenced the election of 1884.

READING

Read the passage about a class contest. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Patella (Alias the Kneecap)

by Joe Hasley

I've never been an exceptional student, but there is one scientific term you can bet I'll never forget.

It was a cool day in the middle of May, the kind near the end of the school year that just drags on and on. Perhaps the most tedious thing about the last weeks of ninth grade was that I was so looking forward to high school. I hated being treated like a kid all the time and being told where to sit at lunch and that I should keep my desk clean because, "It will lead to good habits in the future." Yes, the last days of ninth grade were tedious.

Except, of course, for the time that could easily be classified as The Greatest Day of My Career as a Student.

The time for science had arrived. Mr. Winnekamp asked, "Would anyone like to try the chart challenge today?"

There was an "Oh, yeah, right" and a couple of "Dream on's," but all the snickering in the room turned to a hush when I said, "Yeah, Mr. Winnekamp. I'd like to take the challenge."

Now granted, in order to understand the magnitude of the moment, you may need some background. It had been announced the previous day that anyone who could name all twenty-six bones on the chart at the back of the room would receive two hundred extra-credit points. There was a catch: you only had one chance to take the test. One mistake, one

wrong word, and your chance to be the best of the best went down the tubes in one fell swoop.

So now that you know the reason for the class's amazement, I can continue where I left off.

Mr. Winnekamp and I walked to the back of the room with the class still reeling in shock. The only sound was that of my corduroy overalls swishing together as my legs moved. It seemed like the longest walk of my life. When we finally arrived, the chart seemed like a giant peering down to seal my doom. The intensity was nerve-racking.

After an eternity, the solemn silence was broken by the sound of Mr. Winnekamp's voice. "What is the name of this bone?" he asked, pointing to the head of the skeleton on the life-sized poster.

I looked around. Every eye was on me. For a brief second—and only a second, mind you—I might have felt a bit of nervousness run up and down my spine. But being of noble character, I straightened my back, looked him in the eye, and answered him.

"That's the cranium." The class let out a huge sigh of relief, but then became as mesmerized as they had been only seconds before when they realized that there were still twenty-five bones to go.

READING

So on we went, me naming each bone he pointed to, in a process that seemed to take hours. After the first couple of bones, though, the class seemed to relax and feel confident I would answer them all correctly. Everyone was pulling for me and cheering every time I got one right. I felt like I was shooting free throws in the final game of the NCAA basketball tournament. Finally we got to the last bone. It was the knee bone. The class, which seconds earlier had been buzzing with anticipation, now fell silent.

Now, usually I'm pretty cool under pressure. I've gotten up in front of large groups before, and it's no big deal. But this, this was entirely different. Every eye was on me. Mouths hung open. No one breathed. Mr. Winnekamp even started to sweat. The temperature outside was a mild fifty degrees, but you could have fried an egg on my head. The air was so thick you could have hung a map in midair just by driving nails through it. (Well, maybe not that thick, but close!)

People were turning blue because they had forgotten to breathe, so I decided it was time to take some final, decisive action. Calmly, coolly, I started to answer—and then my mind went blank! I couldn't remember! Oh no! My chance for fame and glory shot down because I couldn't remember the scientific name for kneecap. Who needed to know this stuff, anyway? I wanted desperately to just say "kneecap" and get it over with, but something inside me just wouldn't give up. I thought so hard I thought my head would explode. Then, at my lowest

moment, when I was in the pit of despair, the end of my rope, about to lose faith, it hit me. Like a ray of sunlight coming through to pierce the darkness, it came.

I looked up. The class was hanging on my every breath. My throat was as dry as carpet. I straightened myself from my hunched position, grabbed hold of my overall straps, looked at the chart, and casually said, "Ah . . . I'm pretty sure that's the patella."

The whole room just exploded. Everyone was yelling and standing on their desks and patting me on the back and hugging me. I think I even saw some tears of joy wiped back. Mr. Winnekamp shook my hand.

"It's possible that they may rename the school after you, ya know."

"Gosh, I don't know," I said, trying not to appear ungrateful. "Having the school named after me when I'm only fifteen might interfere with my chances of having a 'normal' life."

Mr. Winnekamp said he understood.

There were three really good things that happened to me as a result of being the first in my class to name all twenty-six bones. First, I could wear my corduroy overalls to school and not have to worry about anyone picking me up by the straps. Second, I had a lot of new friends. And third, I have missed a lot of questions on a lot of tests, but you can bet that I'll never be at a loss for an answer to the question, "What is the scientific name for the kneecap?"

READING

21. Why is the narrator looking forward to high school?

- A He wants to get away from his classmates.
- B He wants to play on a basketball team.
- C He wants to be treated like an adult.
- D He wants to take part in more science contests.

22. Read this sentence from the passage.

“Except, of course, for the time that could easily be classified as The Greatest Day of My Career as a Student.”

This sentence contains an example of which literary device?

- A allusion
- B metaphor
- C personification
- D foreshadowing

23. Read the following sentence from the passage.

“Now granted, in order to understand the magnitude of the moment, you may need some background.”

Which word comes from the same root word as “magnitude”?

- A magnify
- B magnet
- C magma
- D magnolia

READING

24. What is the reward the narrator seeks?
- A expanded science knowledge
 - B a promotion to tenth grade
 - C two hundred extra-credit points
 - D the praise of the teacher
25. What does the narrator think about being in front of a crowd?
- A It is not usually pleasant.
 - B It makes him happy.
 - C It makes him relaxed.
 - D It is not ordinarily a problem.
26. Which would be the **best** alternate title for the passage?
- A “The Winnekamp Challenge”
 - B “First Day of High School”
 - C “My Amazing Science Teacher”
 - D “The School Chart”

READING

Read the passage about opportunities in Alaska. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Volunteerism

Volunteering provides both personal and professional growth opportunities while improving communities. In return, volunteers improve the lives of people in their communities and gain real-life experience.

Just as in other places, there are many programs around Alaska that need people's help. Some organizations are trying to maintain animal populations in Alaska. Others need help cleaning parks and campgrounds. Some need help maintaining records and getting organized. A few of the organizations in Alaska that utilize volunteers are Food Bank of Alaska, Habitat for Humanity's Campus Chapter and Youth Program, Big Brothers Big Sisters, and the National Weather Service—Juneau.

Food Bank of Alaska

The headquarters of Food Bank of Alaska is located in Anchorage. This nonprofit organization provides nutritional foods to senior citizens, pregnant women, single mothers, children up to the age of six, and families that need assistance. Those in the program receive canned meats, vegetables, fruit, milk, cereal, beans, pasta, and potatoes each month. They are also given nutrition education.

The organization relies on volunteers to provide many of its services. Food Bank of Alaska needs people to assemble 1,900 food boxes a month and to distribute food to its clients. Volunteers can help with filing, data entry, and other clerical tasks in the organization's office. People are also needed to help in fundraising, food drives, and other special events.

More information about Food Bank of Alaska is available by writing to:

Food Bank of Alaska
2121 Spar Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Information is also available at <http://foodbankofalaska.org>.

READING

Habitat for Humanity: Campus Chapter and Youth Program

Habitat for Humanity helps people in need find or build affordable housing. The organization is perhaps most famous for going to underdeveloped areas and building homes. Few people are aware that students have set up campus chapters of Habitat for Humanity. High school students in Juneau and all over America are improving the lives of people by raising money and helping to build homes in their own communities. Students in the Juneau area who would like to get involved can contact the local representative of Habitat for Humanity.

Those outside Juneau can begin a campus chapter and youth program at their own schools. Establishing a campus chapter usually takes 3 to 6 months. To begin the process, volunteers find people in their schools who are interested in Habitat for Humanity, contact other student organizations, and generate interest from the student body. Teachers and other faculty members can serve as advisors and coordinators by contacting the Habitat for Humanity state representative in Juneau.

For more information visit <http://habitat.org/ccyp>.

Big Brothers Big Sisters

Big Brothers Big Sisters is known for providing adult friends and role models for children who live in single-parent households. However, a volunteer does not have to be an adult to become a Big Brother or Big Sister and improve the life of a child. The organization has a program that encourages high school students to volunteer called High School Bigs.

High School Bigs can be found in Alaska. The program allows high school students to become mentors to children between the ages of 6 and 12. To get involved, students can contact Big Brothers Big Sisters, fill out an application, go to an interview, and participate in an orientation and training program. Then, Big Brothers Big Sisters will match the applicant to a child based on the information provided on the application. “Bigs” visit their little brother or sister for about an hour every week. These meetings take place at school, usually for one school year.

For more information about chapters of Big Brothers Big Sisters in Alaska visit <http://bbbsak.org>.

READING

National Weather Service—Juneau

The National Weather Service in Juneau is looking for weather spotters in southeast Alaska. Volunteer spotters support their local community and government by providing timely and accurate weather reports. These reports, when integrated with Doppler radar signatures, satellite and other data, can be critical in the issuance of weather warnings and advisories. These can save lives and protect property.

Volunteers help the National Weather Service by reporting thunderstorms, hail, heavy rainfall, strong winds, heavy snow, freezing rain, flooding, etc. It must be stressed that the NWS is looking for reliable and objective reports. It is imperative that volunteers are available to receive a call from the NWS, in the event we feel that something suspicious is happening in their area or to ask questions on a report that was filed.

In order to become an official NWS spotter, volunteers must attend a training session consisting of a two-hour slide and video presentation about how to identify and report significant weather.

More information about becoming a weather spotter is available by writing to:

National Weather Service
Juneau Forecast Office
8500 Mendenhall Loop Road
Juneau, AK 99801

Information is also available at <http://pajk.arh.noaa.gov/spotter.php>.

27. What is the main function of the Food Bank of Alaska?
- A to find volunteers to perform important clerical tasks
 - B to raise money to be distributed to those in need
 - C to provide nutritious food to people in the program
 - D to collect donations at food drives

READING

28. What is the first step in establishing a campus chapter for Habitat for Humanity?
- A find people in need of affordable housing
 - B find sources of money to pay for supplies
 - C find people in school who are interested in joining
 - D find land on which to build homes
29. As used in the passage, the word mentors means
- A advisors.
 - B clients.
 - C employees.
 - D specialists.
30. How is a Big Brother or a Big Sister assigned to a child?
- A based on the child's age
 - B based on the applicant's location
 - C by information on the application
 - D by each child in the program

READING

31. After filling out an application, what is the next step to becoming a Big Brother or Big Sister?
- A going to orientation
 - B attending an interview
 - C contacting the organization
 - D visiting a student after school
32. According to the passage, what is common to both Big Brothers Big Sisters and National Weather Service volunteers?
- A Both require a training program.
 - B Both are for high school students only.
 - C Both are located only in Juneau.
 - D Both require filling out an application.

READING

33. After reading the passage, what conclusion can be made about volunteer opportunities in Alaska?
- A Numerous opportunities exist for people who are highly skilled.
 - B There are volunteer options for young people with varied interests.
 - C Volunteers need to have finished high school.
 - D A friendly attitude is necessary for any volunteer work.
34. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A to describe a volunteer who assists four organizations
 - B to list all of the volunteer groups in the state
 - C to explain the career benefits of volunteering
 - D to tell how students can become volunteers

READING

Read the passage about a trip to town. Then, answer the questions that follow.

An Opportunity

an excerpt from *Together Apart*
by Dianne E. Gray

Rows of tidy, wood-framed houses lined either side of the street. Some were watched over by picket fences; some had stone paths that led to sturdy-looking front doors.

Two street crossings farther along, we arrived at the edge of town. The sidewalk angled off to the right, but I saw only the prairie beyond. The wild grasses, fresh up after the long winter and wetted a deep and fragrant green, swept me up in a moment of forgetfulness. My bones felt lighter, my breathing easier, and I left myself standing there, Joey on my hip, Megan at my side, and imagined myself into the prairie, arms spread wide, turning in circles until dizzy with the joy of it.

I'd been drawn to the openness of the prairie for as long as I remembered, and, according to Mama, for even longer than that. Of her nine babies, I'd been the most impatient to get myself born, and once born, the hardest for her to keep her eye on. I'd made my first trek into the world of grasses and wildflowers and sky when I was only eleven months old. When Mama found me two frantic hours later, she said I wasn't scared and crying like she'd expected. I looked up at her, grinned, then turned and toddled away. And that had only been the beginning.

The longer my legs grew, the faster and farther away I wandered. I imagined myself the wild, galloping stallion or the red-tailed hawk, soaring circles against the empty sky. The butterfly. The prairie air seemed easier to breathe than the stale

and crowded air inside our sod house. There was more room to think out there. While my brothers and sisters kept to the road on their way to and from Harmony School, more often than not I chose a prairie path. As the years passed, more and more of the prairie had been plowed into fields, but enough remained to draw me in.

A tug on my hand pulled me back. "Look, Hannah," Megan said. "It's a castle, like the one in the picture book at school."

My vision cleared, and I looked in the direction Megan was pointing. "Nearly so," I answered.

Megan let go of my hand then and began to run along the angled sidewalk. She hadn't gone far when she stumbled on an uneven plank and fell. I caught up to her, lowered Joey to the sidewalk, and then bent over Megan. Blood seeped from a small cut on her quivering chin. I lifted my skirt modest inches, thinking to dab at the blood with the hem of my petticoat. The bleached muslin was caked with mud. There was nothing to do save untuck the tail of my white shirtwaist.

As I dabbed, I glanced first at the house and then in the direction we had come. Turning back before some worse calamity befell us seemed the sensible choice, and I might have done just that if not for the promise of the handbill¹ I'd

¹ a poster used for advertising

READING

found posted at Fowler's and memorized as if a part in a school play.

"Ready?" I asked. Megan nodded and slipped her hand into mine. I took Joey's hand in the other, and we walked on.

Standing alone at the edge of the prairie, the house was built of red brick and rose three stories under a many-gabled roof. Stone arches, like curious brows, topped each of the many windows.

I'd meant to make my inquiry at a rear door but chose instead the wide veranda that wrapped the front of the house. Its roof would get us out from under the rain, if only for a little while. We scraped the mud from our shoes as best we could in the grass next to the stone path, then climbed the steps slowly.

It wasn't until I stood before the mirrorlike glass oval in the door that my heart scolded me for my foolishness. My hair looked like a mop just used to wash the floor. My lips were blue; and my sopping shirtwaist clung like another layer of skin. Foolish, indeed. The handbill had asked for a "Clever and Forward-Thinking Young Person." I was only fourteen. I knew next to nothing about town life and even less about the duties an "Apprentice in a Growing Business Concern" might require. Fresh starts being about as hard to find as a four-leaf clover, I wasn't about to leave until I'd at least had a chance to come face to face with mine.

Thinking the brass knocker too bold, I rapped lightly with my knuckles. I waited for what seemed a fitting length of time and rapped again. Still no one answered. I clapped the knocker, thrice and loud enough to wake the dead.

Standing there at the open door was the most peculiar town woman I'd ever

seen. Her cinnamon-colored hair was mussed. Her ivory cheeks were smudged with black, as were her hands and the full-length canvas apron she wore. She was youngish, early thirties perhaps, too young to be the lady of so grand a house, the widow of the Judge Harlan Moore of the handbill. Surely the position had been filled. The words I'd planned to say stuck in my throat, causing me to hiccup.

"I'd offer my hand, but you can see that it's stained with printer's ink. My name is Eliza Moore. Eliza if you have come as a friend, the Widow Moore if you have not."

I hiccupped again, then said, "I am Hannah Barnett, and this is my brother, Joey, and sister, Megan."

"Has your mother sent you to inquire after the position?"

"No, ma'am. I've come on my own." I wasn't sure this was the wisest answer, though it was the truthful one.

She smiled. "If offered the position, could your mother spare you?"

"I have one older sister, Hester, who is seventeen, and another sister, Lila, who is a year younger than I am."

"And how old might you be?"

I squared my shoulders. "I will turn fifteen in October."

Eliza's left brow arched, if but a sliver. "Do you attend one of the country schools?" she asked.

"We've been without a teacher since January," I said.

I could feel Eliza's eyes studying me, and after a bit she said, "I must be honest with you, Hannah. I filled the position earlier today, though I've been thinking that perhaps I might allow for two. Would

READING

it be possible for you to return tomorrow morning, prepared to stay on a trial basis through the end of the week?"

"I could be here by nine, if that's not too late?"

"Nine will be fine. And I've a question I'd like you to think over and answer for me when you return. If suddenly you found yourself quite alone in the world, your only assets a grand house and quickly dwindling funds, what clever, yet tasteful endeavors might you undertake to support yourself? Turning this fine home into a boarding house

or taking in wash are not the class of answers I'm hoping for."

We said our goodbyes to Eliza on the veranda and then hurried down the steps. The rain had ended, and here and there the sky showed patches of blue. Though we followed the same sidewalks returning as going, the distance to Main Street seemed as if half.

We waited another hour for Papa. Megan and Joey bided the time napping, their heads resting in my lap. I bided my time mulling over Eliza's question.

35. How did Hannah learn about the position at Eliza's house?

- A Hannah heard about it while acting in a play.
- B The newspaper displayed an advertisement.
- C The position was advertised on a public poster.
- D Eliza came to talk to Hannah's mother about it.

READING

36. As used in the passage, the word befell means
- A captured.
 - B happened to.
 - C deemed.
 - D passed by.
37. The author's description of Eliza's house gives the reader the sense that the house is
- A a dangerous place where children could get lost.
 - B a special place where interesting things will happen.
 - C an unreal place that exists only in the imagination.
 - D a crowded place that is filled with stale air.

38. Read this sentence from the passage.

“Stone arches, like curious brows, topped each of the many windows.”

This sentence contains an example of which literary device?

- A allusion
- B symbolism
- C simile
- D foreshadowing

READING

39. Why does Hannah feel foolish as she stands on Eliza's doorstep?
- A Hannah learns that Eliza has hired someone else.
 - B Hannah realizes she looks messy and ragged.
 - C Hannah forgets the handbill advertisement.
 - D Hannah sees that Megan has fallen on the sidewalk.
40. As used in the passage, what does the word mulling mean?
- A pondering
 - B forgetting
 - C seeking
 - D replacing
41. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A A girl contemplates furthering her education.
 - B A girl plays with her siblings.
 - C A girl thinks about her love of wildlife.
 - D A girl pursues her first job.

Turn to page 7 in your answer booklet to complete question 42.

READING

Read the passage about Noah Webster. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Noah Webster and the Creation of American English

Noah Webster will forever be associated with the dictionary in America. As a teacher during the American Revolution, he came to believe that American schools should be freed from their dependence on British materials. He began working on what became the first American textbook. His ambitions grew after the Americans won their independence. He urged people in this young country to form a national language, a distinctly American English. By the end of his life, he had helped bring that language into being and was regarded as a national hero.

A Love of Learning

One of five children, Noah Webster was born on October 16, 1758, in Connecticut. He demonstrated his thirst for knowledge at a young age and convinced his parents to allow him to attend Yale University in 1774. He was only sixteen years old. He graduated from Yale in 1778. He then considered studying law. Because he could not afford to continue his education, Webster put off his dream of becoming a lawyer and turned to teaching.

In those days, children of all ages attended one-room schoolhouses. Students often had no desks, and books were inadequate. Webster was particularly concerned that the textbooks being used were from England. Webster believed that Americans should use textbooks developed in the new nation.

In 1783, he wrote *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, which

served as a reader, as well as a spelling and grammar book. Because it was bound in a blue cover, the book became commonly known as the “Blue-backed Speller.” To sell his book, Webster traveled to schools throughout the original thirteen states, showing his “American books for American children.” Teaching students by using his book, Webster insisted, was an act of patriotism. The “Blue-backed Speller” gradually became a standard textbook in American schools. By 1861, over one million copies of his book had been sold.

A Publisher, a Lawyer, and a Politician

While his textbook grew in popularity, Webster pursued other publishing ventures. In 1788, he moved to New York and launched the *American Magazine*. This publication lasted less than a year. Then Webster returned to Connecticut and became qualified to practice law. Still, Webster was more interested in education and publishing material that would help the newly-formed country establish itself.

He returned to New York in 1793 to start a daily paper, the *Minerva*. This paper was written in support of President George Washington and his policies. Like his *American Magazine*, the *Minerva* was unsuccessful, but Webster didn’t give up. Instead, he began putting out a biweekly newspaper, the *Herald*, that was soon renamed the *New York Spectator*.

Then Webster abruptly took a new path. He returned to Connecticut, moving to New Haven in 1798. He became interested in politics and was elected to

READING

the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1800. He served until 1807, when he became a county judge.

Creating a Dictionary

While serving as a Connecticut legislator and as a judge, Webster continued to work toward reforming the language and establishing a distinctly American culture. This notion had always occupied his mind from the time of the American Revolution. He urged Americans, in his paper *Dissertations on the English Language* (1789), to “seize the present moment and establish a national language as well as a national government.”

He began writing the first American dictionary in 1801. In doing so, he hoped to standardize American English. Five years later, he published the first edition. The dictionary that would make him famous, however, would take another twenty-two years to complete. During that time, he learned twenty-six languages in order to research the origins of the American language. In 1828, he published a two-volume work *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. It contained about 12,000 words and 40,000 new definitions.

In his dictionary, Webster carried out many of the reforms he believed America’s language needed. He changed English spellings so that words looked more like they sounded. For example, he changed the spelling of the English “colour” to “color” and “centre” to “center.” Of course, not all the changes that Webster made were welcomed. His changing the spelling of “tongue” to “tung” proved unpopular. He was equally unsuccessful in promoting the change in spelling of “women” to “wimmen.” Webster also recorded distinctively American words, such as “skunk” and “squash,” that did not appear in English dictionaries. This practice emphasized American culture.

After the first publication of *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, Webster continued to enlarge and improve it. In 1840, he published the second edition of his dictionary, which included 70,000 entries. Even a few days before his death, on May 28, 1843, his efforts to build on his earlier work were irrepressible. He was still revising and enlarging the second edition in preparation for the third. So important was Webster’s lifetime of work, that by creating an American dictionary, he helped define an American nation.

READING

43. What prompted Noah Webster to create his own textbook?

- A He believed schools had too few books.
- B He wanted to support the policies of the new president.
- C He believed American children should use American books.
- D He wanted to help create a distinctly American language.

44. Read this sentence from the passage.

“By the end of his life, he had helped bring that language [American English] into being and was regarded as a national hero.”

What effect does the author most likely intend for this sentence to have on the reader?

- A admiration for Webster’s accomplishments
- B realization of the changing nature of language
- C awareness of Webster’s role in shaping the new government
- D surprise at the improvements in language

45. The section titled “A Love of Learning” is mainly about

- A Noah Webster’s travels promoting his textbook.
- B why Noah Webster became a legislator.
- C where Noah Webster earned his degree.
- D Noah Webster’s efforts to Americanize teaching.

READING

46. The author most likely wrote the passage to
- A tell entertaining stories about Noah Webster's childhood.
 - B convey facts about Noah Webster's life.
 - C give reasons to read Noah Webster's writings.
 - D record a firsthand account of Noah Webster's life.
47. As used in the passage, the word irrepressible means
- A unstoppable.
 - B weakening.
 - C controlled.
 - D necessary.
48. Which would be the **best** alternate title for the passage?
- A "The Life of a County Judge"
 - B "The Birth of a Language"
 - C "A War over Words"
 - D "A Career in Education"

Turn to page 8 in your answer booklet to complete question 49.

READING

Read the passage about a feature found in the Pacific Ocean. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The Marianas Trench

Located in the western part of the Pacific Ocean just east of the Philippines, the Marianas Trench is the deepest known area in any ocean. The trench resulted from the interaction of two tectonic plates, or moving areas of Earth's crust. One of the plates slid under the other in a process called subduction. The sliding of these plates caused a deep trench in the ocean floor. At its lowest point, almost seven miles below sea level, the Marianas Trench is so deep that if Mount Everest were set at the bottom of the trench, its peak would be more than a mile below the surface of the water. The trench was unknown until the late 1800s. Even then, its true depth could not be determined.

The Two Challengers

The trench was discovered during the first modern scientific ocean study. In 1872, Scottish professor Charles Wyville Thompson and Canadian naturalist Sir John Murray set sail on a ship called *Challenger* and spent the following three and one-half years studying the Pacific, Atlantic, and Antarctic Oceans. During this study, Thompson and Murray discovered many fascinating plants and animals, provided the first accurate chart of ocean currents, and created a fairly accurate map of the ocean floor. When they arrived in the area containing the Marianas Trench, the two scientists measured an ocean depth of 26,850 feet, just over 5 miles. For years, the depth measured by Thompson and Murray was considered to be the greatest in any ocean.

Until technology improved, however, ocean scientists were still unsure of the exact dimensions of the trench. In 1951, an expedition aboard the ship *Challenger II*, named in honor of Thompson and Murray's ship, set out to map the Marianas Trench in more detail. This expedition found the deepest part of the trench, measuring 35,840 feet, or 6.79 miles, deep. This location is now called the Challenger Deep. They also determined that the Marianas Trench is 1,580 miles long and about 40 miles wide.

Bringing Light to the Darkness

While the scientists aboard *Challenger II* learned much about the Marianas Trench, much still remained a mystery. Scientists knew the trench's dimensions but did not know, for example, if organisms could survive on its floor. They theorized that fish could not live at that depth; the scientists understood that the water pressure at such depths was extremely great. Also, the temperature would be very cold, and no sunlight penetrated that depth. Still, any assertions made about the trench's bottom were merely educated guesses. In January 1960, the U.S. Navy sent a submersible, a special kind of submarine able to withstand high water pressure, into the Marianas Trench to find out which guesses were right and which were wrong. The submersible, called *Trieste*, investigated the floor of the Challenger Deep.

READING

Trieste had been designed to handle the enormous pressure of extremely deep sea diving. Onboard *Trieste* were Lieutenant Don Walsh and scientist Jacques Piccard. When their submarine reached the bottom of the Challenger Deep, they were surprised when the submarine's instruments showed a depth of 37,800 feet. It turned out to be inaccurate; a later probe measured the location at 35,838 feet deep. They measured the water pressure at 15,931 pounds per square inch. Even so, Walsh and Piccard saw shrimp and foot-long fish, proving that the trench's bottom supported life.

The Discovery's Revelation

The various expeditions to the Marianas Trench have proven theories and redefined scientific understanding of the ocean. The trench's known depth was revised as technology improved. Scientists were able to determine that life can exist even in the cold darkness under almost unimaginable pressure. The Marianas Trench may hold more secrets that future scientists will discover. Even in the age of space exploration, the trench is proof that there is still a vast frontier right here on Earth with many unsolved mysteries.

50. The purpose of the *Challenger* voyage in 1872 was to

- A locate the Philippine Islands.
- B study some of the world's oceans.
- C discover the Marianas Trench.
- D find the deepest part of the ocean.

51. As used in the passage, the word subduction means

- A running beside.
- B climbing above.
- C moving beneath.
- D separating narrowly.

READING

52. What was one of the original *Challenger* expedition's achievements?
- A It named a mountain originating in the Marianas Trench.
 - B It measured water pressure at great depths.
 - C It discovered creatures at the bottom of the Marianas Trench.
 - D It provided the earliest accurate mapping of ocean currents.
53. What most likely enabled *Challenger II* to gather more information than *Challenger*?
- A *Challenger II* had a larger crew.
 - B *Challenger II* had better instruments.
 - C *Challenger II* was a submersible.
 - D *Challenger II* sailed faster.

READING

54. Read this sentence from the passage.

“Still, any assertions made about the trench’s bottom were merely educated guesses.”

Which is a synonym for the word “assertions”?

- A declarations
- B mechanisms
- C undertones
- D petitions

55. Which would be the **best** alternate title for the passage?

- A “Aquatic Life in the Cold Darkness”
- B “A Ship Called *Challenger*”
- C “Discovering the Deep”
- D “A New Submersible Design”

END SESSION



**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

WRITING

WRITING—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read Sample Question A and mark your answer on page 11 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 11 in your practice test answer booklet.

Sample A

Read the paragraph.

¹ There are many birds outside of the window. ² Although it is nearly dark outside I have seen birds with the following feather colors red black and blue. ³ I am always amazed at the variety of birds.

Choose the correct way to write Sentence 2.

- A Although it is nearly dark outside, I have seen birds with the following feather colors: red, black, and blue.
- B Although it is nearly dark outside I have seen birds with the following feather colors: red black and blue.
- C Although, it is nearly dark outside I have seen birds, with the following feather colors red, black, and blue.
- D Although it is nearly dark outside, I have seen birds with the following feather colors: red black and blue.

WRITING

Sample B

Turn to page 11 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



WRITING

Read the letter. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the letter to answer questions 1 through 4.

Dear Mrs. Edwards:

1 Thank you for teaching our class about using the Internet to find resources. **2** Knowing where to find information is an important part of writing a research paper.

3 Many of the things you said yesterday surprised me. **4** I was amazed that there are many libraries that allow a person to gain quick access to research articles. **5** I was amazed that there are Web sites that do the same thing. **6** I was also pleased to learn that I can find help online for every step of the research process. **7** When you allowed us to do some exploring on our own yesterday, I was able to find what I think will be the perfect topic for my research paper. **8** I'll soon be checking out the book The prevention of wildfires.

9 Thanks again for sharing your knowledge with my class. **10** I appreciate your offer to help us anytime we need it. **11** Librarians have interesting jobs. **12** I might be visiting you soon!

Sincerely,

Jessica Thompson

WRITING

1. Which sentence can **best** be added to Paragraph 1?
 - A Since my class is beginning a unit on writing research papers, I know that the information you shared with us will be put to good use.
 - B I have always wondered why the library is closed during those hours when students most need to use it.
 - C Most people don't like going to the library, but that's because they don't like writing research papers.
 - D Libraries today are so different from how they used to be; most librarians no longer use card catalogs.

2. Choose the **best** way to combine Sentences 4 and 5.
 - A I was amazed that there are many libraries and Web sites, that do the same thing and they allow a person quick access to research articles.
 - B I was amazed that there are many libraries and that there are many Web sites that allow a person quick access to research articles.
 - C I was amazed that there are many libraries and Web sites that allow a person to gain quick access to research articles.
 - D I was amazed that there are many libraries and many Web sites that do the same thing, allow a person quick access to research articles.

3. Which is the **correct** way to capitalize the book title in Sentence 8?
 - A The prevention of Wildfires
 - B The Prevention Of Wildfires
 - C The Prevention of wildfires
 - D The Prevention of Wildfires

4. Choose the sentence that does **not** belong in the letter.
 - A Sentence 1
 - B Sentence 3
 - C Sentence 7
 - D Sentence 11

WRITING

For questions 5 through 10, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

5. Anne is writing a short story about a typical day in the life of her cat Snow. Which is the **best** way to organize her story?
- A Compare Snow to other cats in the neighborhood.
 - B Tell some events in the order in which they occurred.
 - C Describe some events from most to least important.
 - D Explain why Snow sharpens her claws regularly.
-

6. Read the paragraph.

Lanai, the sixth largest of the Hawaiian Islands, is also known as “Pineapple Island.” When James Dole purchased the entire island in 1922, he planted pineapple crops, which soon flourished. Dole’s canned pineapple quickly became popular in the United States and other countries.

Which sentence **best** concludes the paragraph?

- A Visitors often take tours of the pineapple plantations when they travel to Lanai.
 - B By 1930 Hawaii had become known as the pineapple capital of the world.
 - C Some studies show that it takes nearly two years to grow a pineapple.
 - D Dole built his first successful pineapple cannery in Wahiawa in 1907.
-

7. Which sentence uses all words correctly?

- A The tuba made a deep, low sound when he blue into it.
- B City officials have planned to lesson traffic by building two new roads.
- C Space travel will alter the way we look at the universe.
- D The city counsel will vote on the referendum next week.

WRITING

8. Choose the sentence that would **best** fit in an autobiography.
- A I urge you to support the used book drive, so our library can expand its collection.
 - B She observed the beautiful shapes and colors in the blown-glass collection.
 - C I was an average high school student with no idea what awaited me when I graduated.
 - D He liked traditional classes in English, science, math, and social studies.
-

9. Read the sentence.

Not to some of my classmates, but to me, math is a fun class.

Which is the **most** effective way to revise the sentence?

- A Unlike some of my classmates, I enjoy math class.
 - B To me, math is fun, but not for some of my classmates.
 - C Unlike some of my classmates, math is a good class.
 - D To me, unlike some of my classmates, I enjoy math class.
-

10. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A After eating a big lunch at my house, the six of us went to the movie.
- B I ran my fastest, I won the race in record time.
- C When I go shopping I'll buy eggs, milk, and cheese.
- D I went shopping to buy, a pair of pants, a shirt, and some socks.

Turn to page 13 in your answer booklet to complete question 11.

WRITING

Read the passage. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the passage to answer questions 12 through 16.

1 In the early days of the automobile, motorists filled their tanks by dipping fuel out of barrels in the general store, a routine that was hazardous and painstaking. **2** By 1905, with 20,000 cars on the road, the first curbside “gas pumps” appeared on the sidewalks outside the stores.

3 As time passed, the number of automobiles skyrocketed, and drivers caused traffic jams as they lined the streets by the curbside pumps, waiting to fill up.

4 Oil companies moved the pumps from the sidewalks to land located off the main thoroughfare. **5** The “filling station” era had begun.

6 Gas was cheap, and competition was fierce back then. **7** Oil companies fought to attract customers to buy their gas. **8** Stations became “full service,” with teams of uniformed men pumping gas and providing free services to the customers. **9** Such as cleaning windshields and checking oil levels and tire pressure. **10** Oil companies designed distinctive buildings with colorful logos.

11 These logos have become identified with particular brands of gasoline.

12 The gas shortage of the 1970s brought about the end of full-service stations and created a sharp drop in competition. **13** Full service has gone the way of the dinosaur.

WRITING

12. Choose the **best** thesis statement for the passage.

- A The first filling stations were quite basic.
- B Oil companies run most filling stations.
- C Filling stations have changed over time.
- D Filling stations will always compete for customers.

13. Read the sentence.

Filling stations began offering free maps and selling snack food, soft drinks, and auto supplies.

Which paragraph does the sentence **best** support?

- A Paragraph 1
- B Paragraph 2
- C Paragraph 3
- D Paragraph 4

14. The writer uses quotation marks in the passage to indicate

- A dialogue.
- B specific phrases.
- C definitions.
- D famous quotations.

WRITING

15. Which of the following is **not** a complete sentence?
- A Sentence 3
 - B Sentence 4
 - C Sentence 8
 - D Sentence 9
16. Which is the **best** way to combine Sentences 10 and 11 without changing the meaning?
- A Oil companies designed distinctive buildings with colorful logos these logos have become identified with particular brands of gasoline.
 - B Oil companies designed distinctive buildings with colorful logos while these logos have become identified with particular brands of gasoline.
 - C Oil companies designed distinctive buildings with colorful logos although these logos have become identified with particular brands of gasoline.
 - D Oil companies designed distinctive buildings with colorful logos that have become identified with particular brands of gasoline.

Turn to page 14 in your answer booklet to complete question 17.

WRITING

For questions 18 through 24, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

18. Read the paragraph.

1 Today I had a wonderful morning. **2** I discovered that I scored higher on yesterday's math test than I had thought. **3** _____ my English teacher let us work in groups all hour. **4** My group didn't need the whole hour to complete our assignment; we appreciated the time to add the finishing touches.

Which transition word **best** begins Sentence 3?

- A Then
 - B Third
 - C After
 - D Although
-

19. Read the following.

Jeffrey's illness left us without our star player. _____, we played the game and lost by only two points.

Choose the **best** transition to fill the blank.

- A Furthermore
 - B In other words
 - C For example
 - D Nevertheless
-

20. Which is a complete sentence?

- A Lunchrooms are typically noisy and filled with laughter.
- B Fishing along the narrow stream's lush green banks where the water moves rapidly.
- C The sound of the fire engines returning to the firehouse after the false alarm.
- D The same classroom we went to yesterday just after finishing our lunch.

WRITING

21. Which is the **best** concluding sentence for a persuasive essay in support of Ellen Smith, a candidate for school office?

- A Is there any special reason not to vote for Ellen Smith?
- B Ellen Smith is as deserving of this office as anyone else.
- C Ellen Smith served as president of her class last year.
- D Clearly, no one else has Ellen Smith's qualifications.

22. Choose the sentence in which all capitalization is correct.

- A The White House is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- B The largest glacier in Alaska is Malaspina, which measures 850 Square Miles.
- C English and spanish are the most common languages spoken in the United States.
- D Candidates from both the Republican and the Democratic parties campaigned in the south.

WRITING

23. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A In the magazine The Expert Gardener, Timothy Shale provides advice in his article The Perfect Rose.
 - B In the magazine The Expert Gardener, Timothy Shale provides advice in his article “The Perfect Rose.”
 - C In the magazine “The Expert Gardener” Timothy Shale provides advice in his article “The Perfect Rose.”
 - D In the magazine “The Expert Gardener” Timothy Shale provides advice in his article The Perfect Rose.
-

24. Read the sentences.

The snowmachine was in desperate need of repair. It remained unused all winter long.

Choose the correct way to combine the information in the sentences without changing the meaning.

- A The snowmachine was in desperate need of repair, then it remained unused all winter long.
- B The snowmachine was in desperate need of repair; in other words, it was not used all winter long.
- C The snowmachine was in desperate need of repair, it remained unused all winter long.
- D The snowmachine, in desperate need of repair, remained unused all winter long.

WRITING

Read the passage. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the passage to answer questions 25 through 28.

1 Everyone in the village had always told Tatiana that, even when she was a toddler, the roar of an approaching bush plane would bring squeals of joy from her. **2** The arrival of the bush plane meant contact with the outside world for Tatiana and the other residents of her village. **3** The plane brung groceries to restock empty shelves and signaled the arrival of a supply of shoes and clothing and new tools for their general store.

4 However, today the sound of the approaching bush plane meant something that sixteen-year-old Tatiana knew would change her life.

5 Pilot Dirk Kiska was bringing his usual load of supplies for the village, but his cargo might also hold a special book that Tatiana was hoping would arrive. **6** As he climbed out of the cockpit, the pilot met her on the short runway.

7 “Did it come?” she asked breathlessly.

8 Dirk handed her a package. **9** Tatiana peeled off the wrapping.

10 “My pilot’s training manual is here,” she whispered.

11 “I always had a feeling you wanted my job,” he said, grinning.

25. The writer **most likely** developed the passage to

- A persuade readers.
- B explain a process.
- C report facts.
- D narrate a story.

WRITING

26. Which information could the writer add to support the details in Paragraph 1?

- A how often bush planes arrive
- B the name of Tatiana's training manual
- C a description of Pilot Dirk Kiska
- D names of other villagers

27. Based on the information in the passage, which word correctly replaces brung?

- A brings
- B brought
- C is bringing
- D has brought

28. Read the sentence.

She excitedly reached for the heavy parcel.

Where would the sentence **best** be placed in the passage?

- A after Sentence 5
- B after Sentence 7
- C after Sentence 8
- D after Sentence 9

Turn to page 16 in your answer booklet to complete question 29.

WRITING

For questions 30 through 34, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

30. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A “Performing on stage is an art?” Ralph said.
 - B Meg remarked, “I look forward to our performance.”
 - C Performing is my best talent, replied Sasha, “and I enjoy it.”
 - D “The play is scheduled to begin!” “exclaimed Max!”
-

31. Nick is writing an essay about his uncles, Fred and Harold. Nick has decided to organize his essay using comparison and contrast. Which sentence could **best** be added to the essay?

- A Uncle Fred and Uncle Harold will join my family to help raise money for the local playhouse.
 - B Tall and muscular, Uncle Harold was the finest athlete ever to graduate from Central High School.
 - C One morning Uncle Fred and Uncle Harold surprised us when they arrived unannounced to spend a week.
 - D While Uncle Harold enjoys sports and plays many of them well, Uncle Fred is more comfortable telling a story.
-

32. Read the paragraph.

The park was eerily quiet. None of the typical animal noises could be heard—no bears roaring, no moose crunching through the snow, and no wolves howling. White spruce, cottonwood, and birch trees stood strong against the sky dotted with white clouds. A slight breeze brought the first sound—bending limbs creaking in the wind.

Which **best** describes the paragraph?

- A poetic
- B autobiographical
- C descriptive
- D persuasive

WRITING

33. Which sentence uses a word incorrectly?

- A I noticed one of the screws was lose after I had assembled the desk.
 - B My two best friends did not warn me about this event.
 - C The customer thought that the storewide sale began today.
 - D In recent years scientists have studied the effects of global warming.
-

34. Choose the **most** descriptive sentence about New York City.

- A New York is a big city with many museums, restaurants, and special events.
- B New York was originally called New Amsterdam.
- C New York is a bustling, noisy city filled with towering buildings and busy people.
- D New York includes Ellis, Staten, Long, and Manhattan Islands.

WRITING

Read the letter. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the letter to answer questions 35 through 38.

Dear Ms. Yun:

1 Each April, Johnson High School sends a group of freshmen to speak to middle school students. **2** Those students will be attending high school here in the fall.

3 I am writing to ask to be a member of this year's freshman group.

4 I believe that I am well qualified to talk about life at Johnson High.

5 I participate in a number of organizations, including the freshman band and Spanish Club. **6** In addition, I developed my speaking skills in speech class this year, so I would not find it difficult to communicate effectively in front of a large audience.

7 The freshman group that takes part in this annual tradition have a very important role because its members are ambassadors for Johnson High. **8** I remember that near the end of my middle school years I was nervous about going to high school. **9** The opportunity to be one of the freshmen sent to help incoming students is a chance to ease their fears. **10** Can I please be one of the Johnson High students who will get to do this?

Yours truly,

Helen Carson

35. Choose the correct way to combine Sentences 1 and 2.

- A Each April, Johnson High School sends a group of freshmen to speak to middle school students those students will be attending high school here in the fall.
- B Each April, Johnson High School sends a group of freshmen to speak to middle school students, they will be attending high school here in the fall.
- C Each April, Johnson High School sends a group of freshmen to speak to middle school students who will be attending high school here in the fall.
- D Each April, Johnson High School sends a group of freshmen to speak to middle school students, and they will be attending high school here in the fall.

WRITING

36. Which sentence would be the **best** addition to Paragraph 2?

- A I also volunteer at the local public library, shelving books on Saturday mornings.
- B I also serve as vice president of the freshman class and the captain of the soccer team.
- C I also wanted to be in the jazz band, but I could not fit it into my schedule.
- D I also hope to learn French in the future because I am part French.

37. Read Sentence 7.

The freshman group that takes part in this annual tradition have a very important role because its members are ambassadors for Johnson High.

Choose the correct way to write the underlined words in the sentence.

- A has, are
- B has, being
- C have, were
- D have, been

38. Which revision of Sentence 10 is consistent with the voice of the letter?

- A Do you have any idea how important it would be to be chosen for this?
- B Would it be okay if I were one of Johnson High's representatives?
- C It would be an honor to represent Johnson High's ninth grade class this year.
- D I'd really like to be one of the Johnson High School reps in the upcoming year.

WRITING

For questions 39 through 43, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

39. Read the sentences.

This book is the best book I have ever read. The title of this book is Animal Farm. The author of the book is George Orwell. The book is a satire about dictatorships.

Choose the **best** way to combine the sentences.

- A The best book I have ever read is Animal Farm written by George Orwell, it is a satire about dictatorships.
 - B My best book is Animal Farm, by George Orwell, a satire about dictatorships.
 - C This is Animal Farm by George Orwell, it is a satire about dictatorships and the best book I ever read.
 - D The best book I ever read is George Orwell's Animal Farm, a satire about dictatorships.
-

40. Which sentence is written correctly?

- A The students in the library selects books for their reports.
- B The girl with the two puppies lives across the street.
- C The man with a leather briefcase drive a silver truck.
- D The teachers in our school attends a meeting every Tuesday.

WRITING

41. Read the sentence.

William was going to see a movie in town; _____, he decided to stay home and watch television.

Choose the **best** transition to complete the sentence.

- A also
- B certainly
- C therefore
- D instead

42. Wanda is writing an informative essay about the necessary equipment for backpackers. Which is the **best** way for Wanda to organize her essay?

- A order of events
- B order of importance
- C compare and contrast
- D cause and effect

WRITING

43. Read the outline of an essay.

- I. William Shakespeare wrote 38 plays and 154 sonnets.
- II. Shakespeare's plays have been translated into every major living language.
- III. Shakespeare's plays have been performed more than any other playwright's.

Choose the **best** concluding statement for the essay.

- A Shakespeare wrote comedies, tragedies, and histories.
- B Shakespeare's work was perhaps even more popular after his death.
- C Shakespeare produced most of his work between 1590 and 1613.
- D Shakespeare is regarded by many as the greatest writer in the English language.

Turn to page 20 in your answer booklet to complete question 44.

WRITING

Read the essay. It has mistakes that need to be corrected. Use the essay to answer questions 45 through 47.

1 Printing and passing counterfeit money is one of the oldest crimes in the United States. **2** It began in the 1800s when banks themselves printed bills. **3** In fact, during the Civil War, about 25 percent of all bills were counterfeit. **4** In the 1860s, the United States began printing national currency, and the Secret Service was formed to enforce laws against counterfeiting. **5** Also at this time, the U.S. began to design and print national currency in such a way that counterfeit bills became hard to make and easy to detect.

6 If the bill's portrait appears flat and fails to stand out from the background, the bill is probably counterfeit. **7** On a genuine bill, the treasury seal's points are sharp; on a counterfeit bill, the seal's points may be blunt. **8** According to federal law, pictures of currency used in advertisements must be significantly smaller or larger than a genuine bill. **9** Color is also an important indicator. **10** If the serial numbers aren't the same color as the seal or if the bill's colored threads are printed instead of woven into the bill's fabric, the bill is counterfeit. **11** Several of the large bills also have colored threads that glow under ultraviolet lights.

45. Choose the topic sentence in Paragraph 1.

- A Sentence 1
- B Sentence 3
- C Sentence 4
- D Sentence 5

WRITING

46. Choose the **best** topic sentence for Paragraph 2.
- A If you detect a counterfeit bill, call the Secret Service.
 - B On a genuine bill, the watermark can be seen from both sides of the bill.
 - C A counterfeit bill can be identified by using several methods.
 - D To detect a counterfeit bill, check the serial number.
47. Which sentence would be the **best** addition to Paragraph 2?
- A On average, dollar bills wear out after eighteen months.
 - B Another indication of a counterfeit bill is when the bill's background and border appear dark and blurry.
 - C Do not return a counterfeit bill to the person who gave it to you.
 - D The Bureau of Engraving and Printing will replace a torn bill if more than half of the bill remains.

WRITING

For questions 48 through 50, mark your answers in the answer booklet.

48. Read the thesis and outline for Mark's movie review.

Thesis: Flight to Tomorrow contains spectacular effects but lacks a solid plot.

I. Spectacular effects

- A. Latest computer simulations used
- B. Highly realistic trips through the galaxy

II. Plot development weak

- A. Few scenes advance the plot
- B. Plot is predictable

Conclusion: _____

Choose the **best** conclusion for the review.

- A Fans of old-fashioned movies will not be disappointed with this film because it is both amusing and imaginative.
- B The spectacular effects were designed by an award-winning studio.
- C Studio publicity has tried to emphasize the film's strengths.
- D A movie with special effects and a stronger story line is more appealing.

49. Paco is writing an essay describing ways to prepare for an exam. Choose the **best** thesis statement for his paper.

- A Most people get nervous before taking an exam, and this nervousness often affects their performance.
- B Although some require little preparation, other exams require extensive study.
- C Recent research shows that students who study past midnight risk not doing well on their exams.
- D Making a personal study plan helps most students get ready for their exams.

WRITING

50. Read the sentences.

We were standing on a roof. We could see the mountains in the distance.
The mountains looked beautiful.

Choose the **best** way to combine the sentences.

- A Standing on a roof, the beautiful mountains were in the distance.
- B We could see the beautiful mountains standing on a roof in the distance.
- C Standing on the roof, we could see the beautiful mountains in the distance.
- D We were standing on a roof, we saw mountains in the distance, the mountains looked beautiful.

END SESSION



**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

MATHEMATICS

MATHEMATICS—SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Directions

Read Sample Question A and mark your answer on page 22 in your practice test answer booklet. Fill in the circle that goes with the answer you choose. Be sure to fill in the circle completely and make your mark heavy and dark. If you want to change your answer, completely erase the mark you made before making a new mark. For Sample B, write your answer on the lines provided on page 22 of your practice test answer booklet.

Sample A

The list below shows the number of dictionaries a bookstore sold each day for five days.

11, 5, 8, 11, 10

What is the mode of the number of dictionaries sold during the five days?

- A 8 dictionaries
- B 9 dictionaries
- C 10 dictionaries
- D 11 dictionaries

MATHEMATICS

Sample B

Turn to page 22 in your answer booklet to complete Sample B.



MATHEMATICS

You may use the Mathematics Reference Sheet any time during the test.

1. The measure of an angle is 75° . What is the measure of its complementary angle?

- A 15°
 - B 25°
 - C 75°
 - D 105°
-

2. The first six terms of a sequence are shown in the table below.

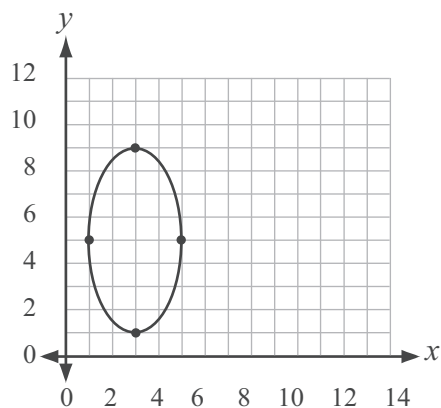
4	5	7	11	19	35	?
---	---	---	----	----	----	---

What is the next term in the sequence?

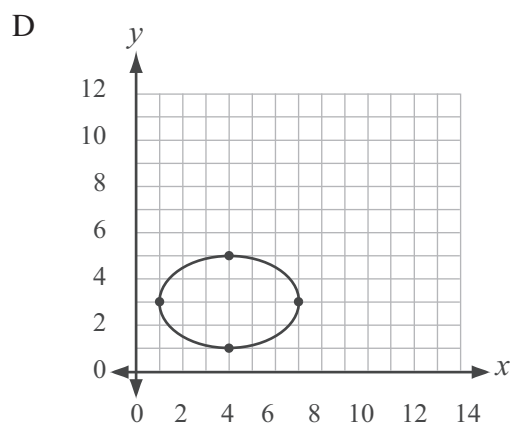
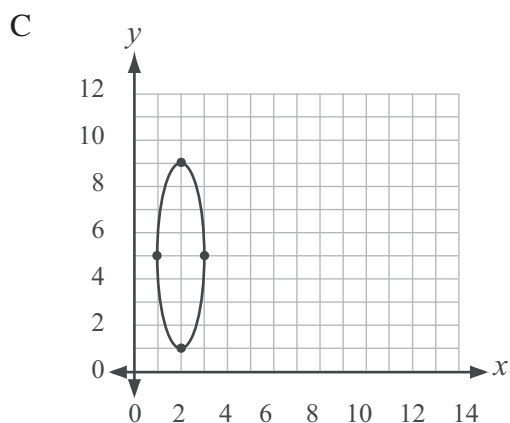
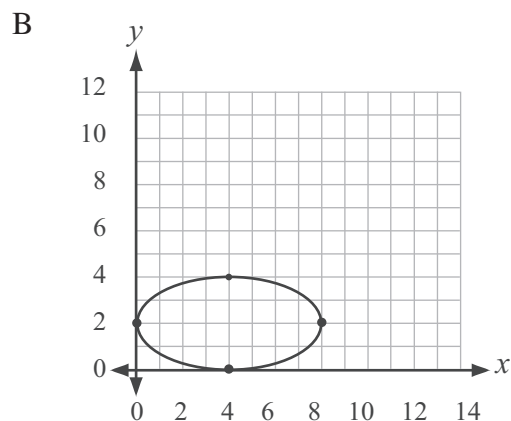
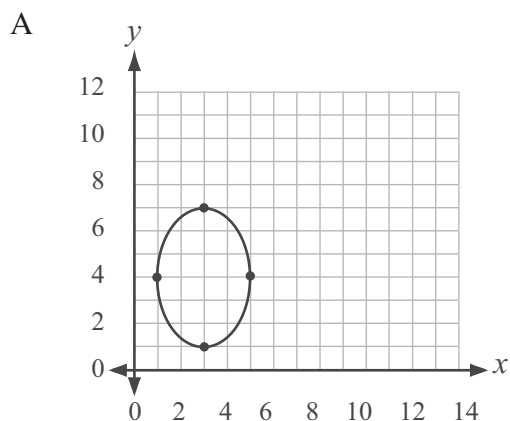
- A 51
- B 53
- C 67
- D 70

MATHEMATICS

3. The diagram below shows a swimming pool.



Which diagram shows another swimming pool congruent to the first swimming pool?



MATHEMATICS

4. The number of passengers on a bus for 7 consecutive days is shown below.

35, 35, 28, 30, 35, 32, 34

Which **best** shows the number of passengers **most often** on the bus?

- A mean
 - B median
 - C mode
 - D range
-

5. Corey used the following table when making iced tea.

Iced Tea Ingredients

Cups of Water	Tea Bags
2	5
3	7
6	13
7	15
9	19
10	21

Which equation shows the relationship between the number of cups of water (x) and the number of tea bags needed (y)?

- A $y = 2x + 1$
- B $y = 2x + 5$
- C $y = x + 2$
- D $y = x + 3$

MATHEMATICS

6. The expression below shows how many blocks Alma uses to build a planter.

$$5^3 - 3^3$$

How many blocks does Alma use to build the planter?

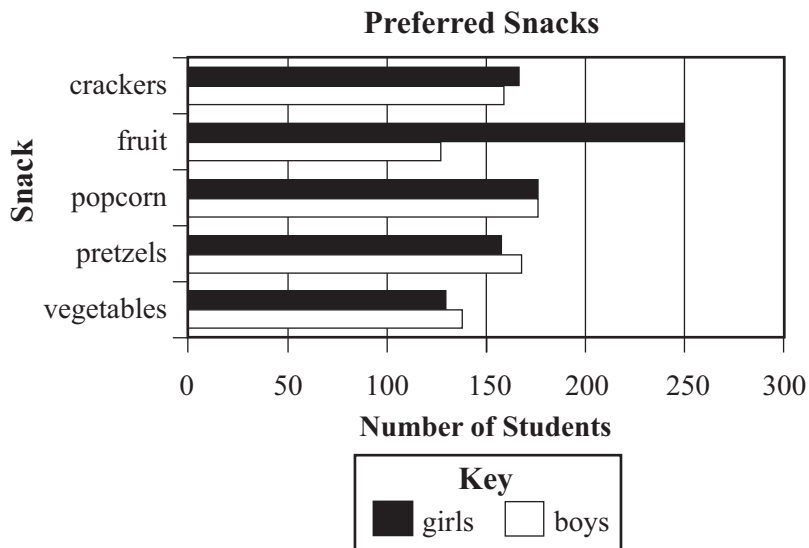
- A 6
 - B 8
 - C 98
 - D 116
-

7. What is the slope of the line whose equation is $-3x + y = 12$?

- A -4
- B -3
- C 3
- D 12

MATHEMATICS

8. Amy asked students to choose one preferred snack. She displayed the results on the graph shown.



Which snack did the **greatest** number of students prefer?

- A fruit
- B popcorn
- C pretzels
- D vegetables

-
9. The equation below represents the relationship between the rate at which snow fell and the total number of inches of snow that fell during a snowfall.

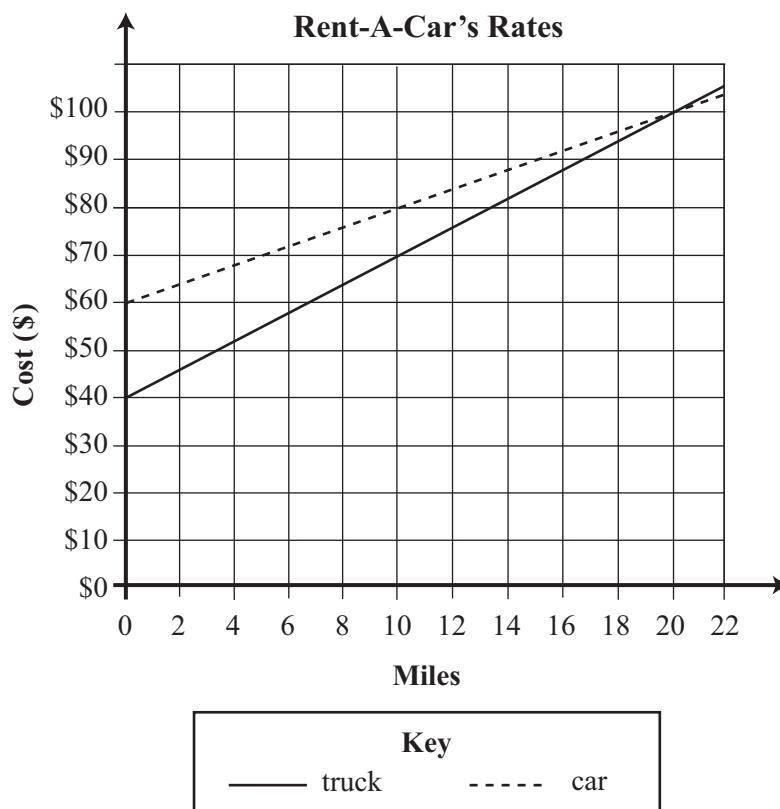
$$rh = t$$

The snow fell at a rate of r inches per hour for h hours. A total of t inches of snow fell during the snowfall. Which equation shows how to find the number of hours, h , the snow fell?

- A $h = r + t$
- B $h = t \times r$
- C $h = t \div r$
- D $h = r \div t$

MATHEMATICS

10. The graph below shows Rent-A-Car's rates for cars and trucks.

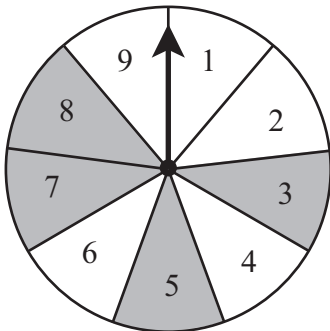


The base price to rent a car is \$60, and there is an additional cost of \$2 per mile. The base price to rent a truck is \$40, and there is an additional cost of \$3 per mile. At how many miles will the cost be the same to rent either vehicle?

- A 10
- B 20
- C 22
- D 100

MATHEMATICS

11. Crystal is playing a game with the spinner shown below. It is Crystal's turn to spin the arrow.



What is the probability the arrow will land on a number that is both odd and shaded?

- A $\frac{20}{81}$
- B $\frac{1}{3}$
- C $\frac{4}{9}$
- D $\frac{5}{9}$
-
12. The amount of interest (I) Karl will earn on the amount of principal (p) he has in his bank account is found by using the formula $I = prt$, with r representing the rate of interest and t the time the money will be in the account. Sheena has twice the amount of principal as Karl in a bank account at the same rate for the same amount of time. How does the interest earned on Sheena's principal compare to the interest that will be earned on Karl's principal?
- A The interest Sheena earns will be $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as Karl earns.
- B The interest Sheena earns will be 8 times as much as Karl earns.
- C The interest Sheena earns will be $\frac{1}{8}$ as much as Karl earns.
- D The interest Sheena earns will be 2 times as much as Karl earns.

MATHEMATICS

13. The table below shows the prices a company charges for basketball trophies.

Basketball Trophy Prices

Number of Letters (x)	Price (y)
0	\$3.90
1	\$4.00
2	\$4.10
3	\$4.20
4	\$4.30

Each price depends on the number of letters (x) to be engraved. Which equation models the price (y) of a trophy with x letters?

- A $y = 3.90 + x$
- B $y = 3.90x$
- C $y = 3.90 + 0.10x$
- D $y = 3.90 + 10x$

MATHEMATICS

14. The total sales for Monica's store for the first year was \$225,000. Monica's profit was $\frac{2}{5}$ of the total sales. What was Monica's profit for the first year?
- A \$ 22,500
 - B \$ 45,000
 - C \$ 90,000
 - D \$135,000
-
15. The floor of an art gallery is a square with an area of 62,500 square feet. How can the length of one side of the floor be found?
- A $62,500^2$
 - B $\sqrt{62,500}$
 - C $62,500 \cdot 2$
 - D $62,500 \div 2$

Turn to page 24 in your answer booklet to complete question 16.

MATHEMATICS

17. A class of 29 ninth graders is going on a field trip. The field trip costs \$19.95 per person. Mr. Brubaker estimates the trip will cost \$600. Which statement is true about Mr. Brubaker's estimate?

A His estimate is greater than the actual cost by about \$21.
B His estimate is less than the actual cost by about \$21.
C His estimate is greater than the actual cost by about \$1.
D His estimate is less than the actual cost by about \$1.

18. Which operation should be performed first to evaluate the expression $[12 - 5(4x)^2] \div 2$?

A $12 - 5$
B $5(4x)$
C $(4x)^2$
D $(4x)^2 \div 2$

19. Max bought a 100-page journal and writes 1 page per day. Pat bought a 200-page journal and writes 3 pages per day. The equation below can be solved to find the number of days (d) until they will have the same number of pages left in their journals.

$$-d + 100 = -3d + 200$$

In how many days (d) will Max and Pat have the same number of pages left in their journals?

A 25
B 50
C 75
D 100

MATHEMATICS

20. Fern has a pie in the shape of a circle. She divides it into 3 equal sections. What is the central angle measure of each section of Fern's pie?

A 33°
B 60°
C 100°
D 120°

21. Which expression shows another way to write $(4^3)^3$?

A $4^3 - 3$
B $4^3 \div 3$
C $4^3 + 3$
D $4^3 \times 3$

22. The system of equations below shows the rental costs (y), in dollars, for renting a kayak x hours from two different rental companies.

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 25x + 250 \\ y &= 50x + 150\end{aligned}$$

For what number of hours will the rental cost be the same for both companies?

A 4
B 5
C 10
D 16

MATHEMATICS

23. At Thompson Pass, 12 inches of snow fell during a 16-hour period. At this rate how much snow would fall in 24 hours?

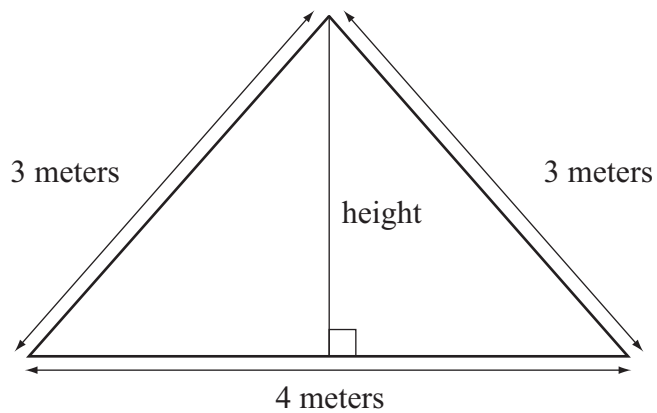
A 8 inches
B 18 inches
C 28 inches
D 32 inches

24. What kind of number results from simplifying $\frac{9\pi}{6\pi}$?

A a whole number
B a repeating decimal
C a terminating decimal
D a non-repeating decimal that does not terminate

MATHEMATICS

25. The diagram below represents the roof of a house.



What is the height of the roof in meters?

- A $\sqrt{2}$ meters
- B $\sqrt{5}$ meters
- C $\sqrt{7}$ meters
- D $\sqrt{13}$ meters

-
26. The density (D) of an object can be calculated using the formula below, where m is the mass of the object and V is its volume.

$$D = \frac{m}{V}$$

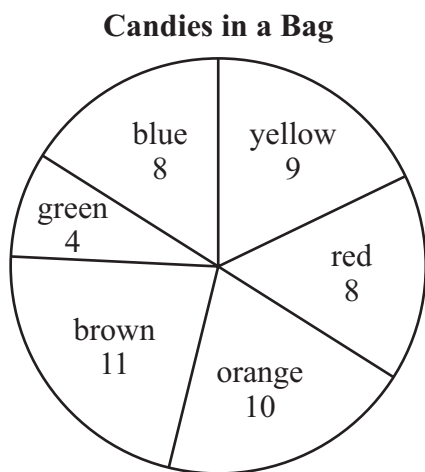
Which shows this equation solved for m ?

- A $m = D + V$
- B $m = \frac{D}{V}$
- C $m = D - V$
- D $m = DV$

MATHEMATICS

27. The figure of a horse is 10 feet from the center of a merry-go-round. The figure of a lion is 20 feet from the center. What is the relationship between the distances the two figures travel during one revolution?
- A The horse and lion travel the same distance.
 - B The horse travels twice as far as the lion.
 - C The lion travels twice as far as the horse.
 - D The lion travels 4 times as far as the horse.
-

28. The circle graph below shows the number of each colored candy in a bag.



Martin picks a candy out of the bag, records the color, and returns the candy to the bag. He does this 20 times. How many times should Martin expect to pick an orange candy?

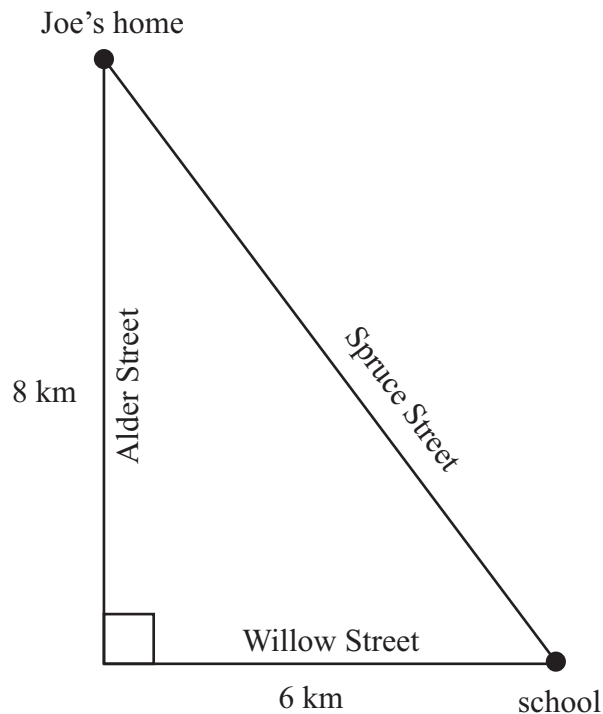
- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 10

MATHEMATICS

29. Rita bought yogurt in a cylinder-shaped container. The diameter of the container is 6 centimeters and the height is 5 centimeters. What is the volume of the yogurt container? (Use 3.14 for π .)

A 94.2 cm^3
B 141.3 cm^3
C 471 cm^3
D 565.2 cm^3

30. The diagram below shows the streets from Joe's home to school.



Joe is going to bike to school along Spruce Street. What is the distance Joe will bike?

A 8 km
B 10 km
C 28 km
D 50 km

MATHEMATICS

31. The table below shows information about invitations Terry sent to friends.

Terry's Invitations

Invitation Color	Number Sent
red	10
yellow	10
blue	15
green	15

What is the probability that a friend received a yellow invitation?

- A $\frac{1}{50}$
- B $\frac{1}{10}$
- C $\frac{1}{5}$
- D $\frac{1}{4}$

-
32. Brianna fixes snow machines. One day she spent 120 minutes on the first snow machine, 30 minutes on the second, and 105 minutes on the third. She estimates that it took her an average of 90 minutes to fix 1 snow machine. Which **best** describes Brianna's estimate?

- A It is an underestimate by more than 10 minutes.
- B It is an underestimate by less than 10 minutes.
- C It is an overestimate by less than 10 minutes.
- D It is an overestimate by more than 10 minutes.

MATHEMATICS

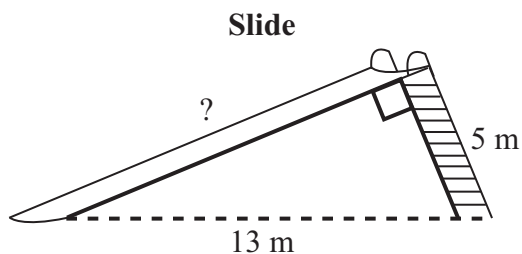
33. Brenda has two storage boxes with a combined volume of $2^3 \times 2$ cubic feet. What is the combined volume in cubic feet?

A 12 cubic feet
B 16 cubic feet
C 32 cubic feet
D 64 cubic feet

34. In evaluating the expression $(32 + 8 \times 2)^3 \div 4$, which shows the expression after the first step has been performed?

A $(40 \times 2)^3 \div 4$
B $(32 + 16)^3 \div 4$
C $(32 + 8 \times 8) \div 4$
D $(32 + 8 \times 2)$

35. A right angle is made where the top of a ladder meets the top of a slide as shown in the picture below.



What is the length of the slide?

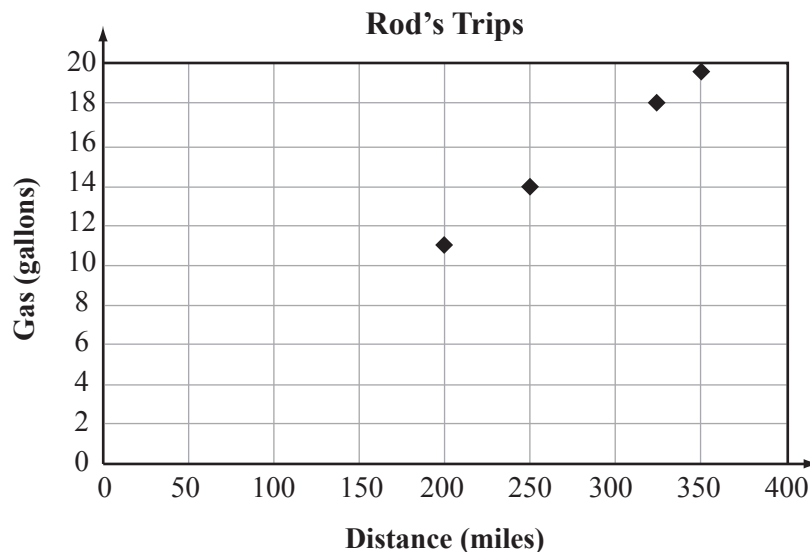
A $\sqrt{8}$ meters
B 8 meters
C 12 meters
D $\sqrt{194}$ meters

MATHEMATICS

36. Shannon read that the latest model of a car made in Europe travels at speeds up to 120 kilometers per hour. Approximately how many miles per hour is 120 kilometers per hour?

A 74
B 119
C 121
D 194

37. Rod made the scatter plot below to show the number of miles he flew in his plane and the number of gallons of gas he used during several trips.



Based on the information in the scatter plot, about how many gallons of gas can Rod expect to use for a 275-mile long trip?

A 13
B 16
C 18
D 20

MATHEMATICS

38. Ronnie is trying to solve the equation below.

$$\sqrt{x} = 81$$

What should Ronnie do first to find the value of x ?

- A divide 81 by 2
 - B square 81
 - C find the square root of 81
 - D multiply 81 by 2
-

39. The manager of a restaurant collected data on the number of servings of fish ordered during a week as shown in the table below.

Fish Servings Ordered

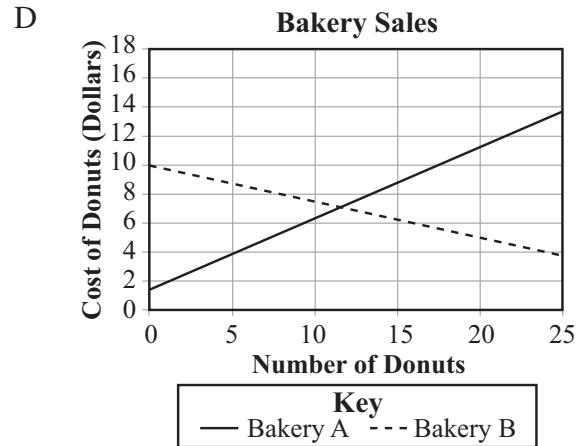
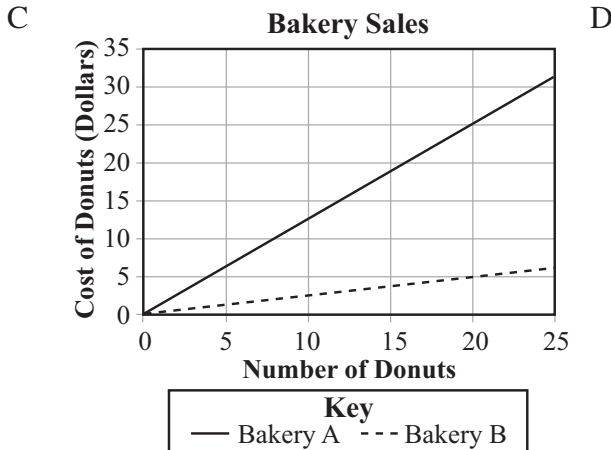
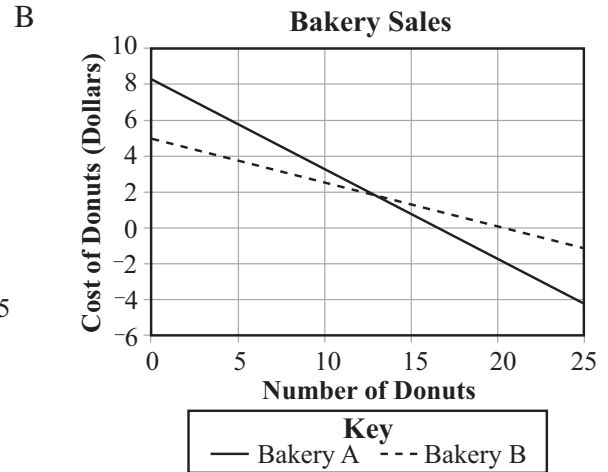
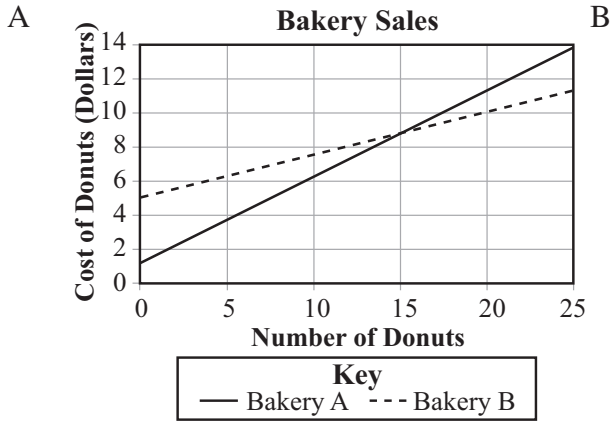
Fish	Servings
salmon	86
halibut	72
trout	42

Which statement is true?

- A Halibut was served the most on Sunday.
- B Salmon was ordered 40 more times than halibut.
- C More than half of the fish ordered was salmon and halibut.
- D About twice as much trout was ordered as compared with salmon.

MATHEMATICS

40. Two local bakeries have membership programs for customers to buy donuts at special rates. Bakery A sells donuts for \$0.50 each and charges \$1.25 for its membership card. Bakery B sells donuts for \$0.25 each and charges \$5.00 for its membership card. Which graph **best** represents the relationship between total membership cost and the number of donuts sold?



MATHEMATICS

41. Carl is driving a distance of 1,007 miles. His car travels 22 miles for every gallon of gas. He estimates that he will use 50 gallons of gas. Which statement about Carl's estimate is true?
- A His estimate is higher than the exact number by less than 10 gallons.
 - B His estimate is higher than the exact number by more than 10 gallons.
 - C His estimate is lower than the exact number by less than 10 gallons.
 - D His estimate is lower than the exact number by more than 10 gallons.
-
42. When full, Jerry's backpack weighs 12 kilograms. What is the approximate weight, in pounds, of the full backpack?
- A 5.5
 - B 9.8
 - C 14.2
 - D 26.4

Turn to page 26 in your answer booklet to complete question 43.

MATHEMATICS

44. A Siberian husky sled team has a minimum dog weight requirement of 60 pounds and a minimum dog height requirement of 21 inches. The table below lists potential dogs for the sled team.

Siberian Huskies

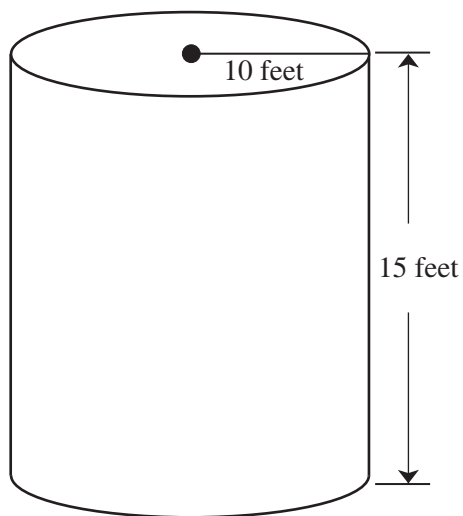
Dog	Height of Dog (inches)	Weight of Dog (pounds)
Finn	27	59
Maura	20	58
Nadia	22	61
Timber	20	63

Which dog meets the minimum requirements for the sled team?

- A Finn
- B Maura
- C Nadia
- D Timber

MATHEMATICS

45. Winona has to paint the entire surface of the barrel shown below.



What is the surface area of the barrel including the top and bottom?
(Use 3.14 for π .)

- A 1,099 square feet
 - B 1,256 square feet
 - C 1,570 square feet
 - D 2,198 square feet
-

46. A fish measures 22 inches in length. What is the length of the fish in centimeters?

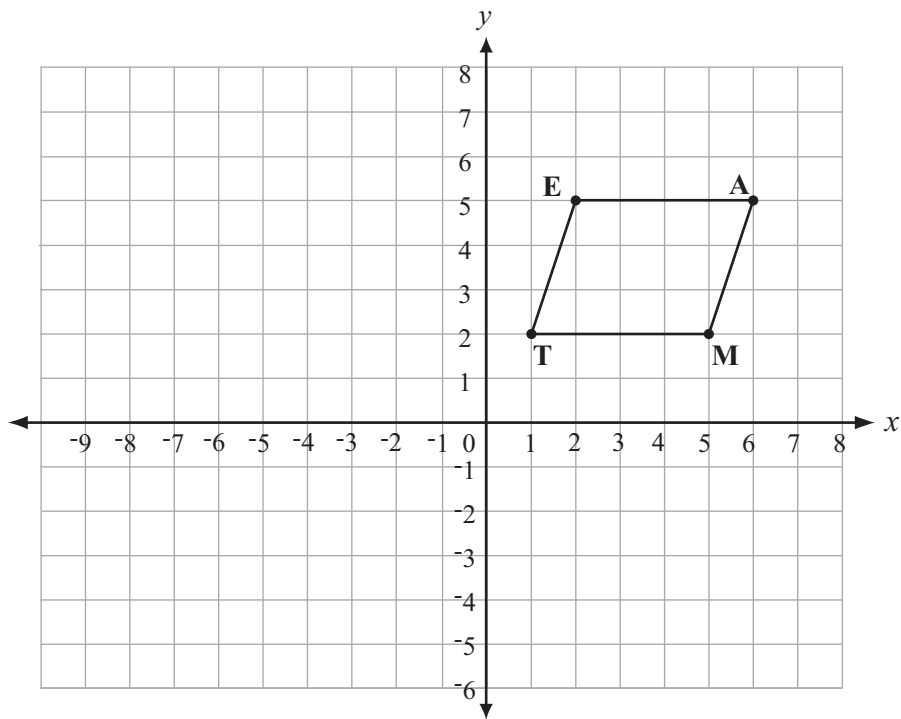
- A 8.66
- B 24.54
- C 44.00
- D 55.88

MATHEMATICS

47. Which expression shows the result of doubling $(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})$?

- A $\sqrt{10}$
 - B $2\sqrt{5}$
 - C $2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$
 - D $2\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}$
-

48. The graph below shows parallelogram $TEAM$.



A congruent parallelogram $T'E'A'M'$ has coordinates $E'(-7, 0)$, $A'(-3, 0)$, and $M'(-4, -3)$. What are the coordinates for point T' ?

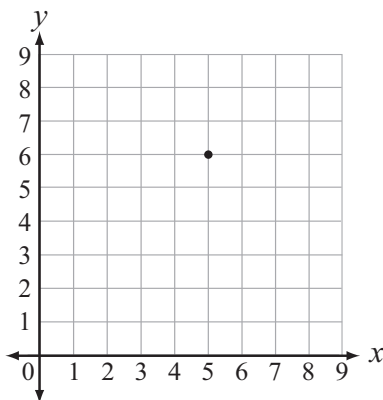
- A $(-8, -3)$
- B $(-7, -3)$
- C $(-8, -2)$
- D $(-7, -2)$

MATHEMATICS

49. A dog weighs 36 pounds. Which expression represents the dog's weight in pounds?

- A $3^1 + 6^2$
 - B $3^{10} + 6^1$
 - C $3^2 + 3^3$
 - D $30^1 + 3^2$
-

50. Henrietta is graphing a line. She graphed a point on the line, as shown below.



The slope of the line will be $\frac{2}{3}$. Which point will also lie on the line?

- A (7, 9)
- B (8, 8)
- C (7, 8)
- D (8, 9)

MATHEMATICS

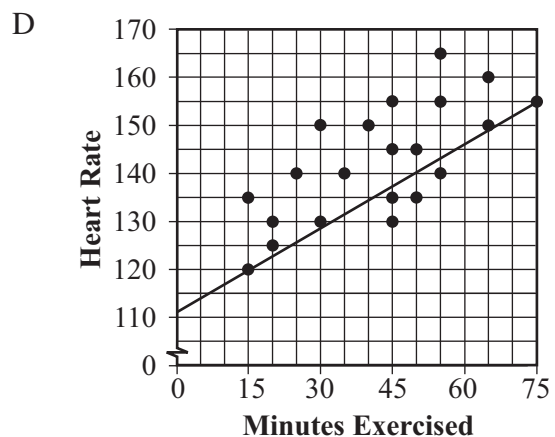
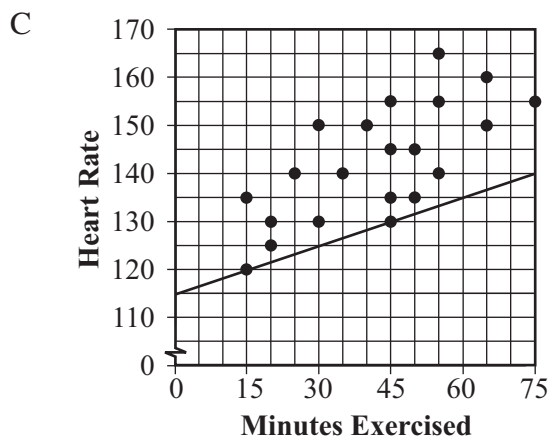
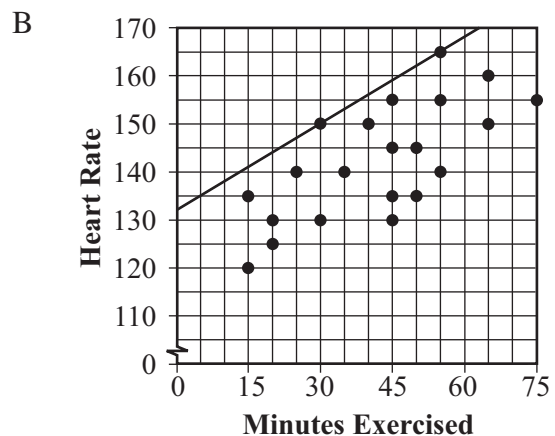
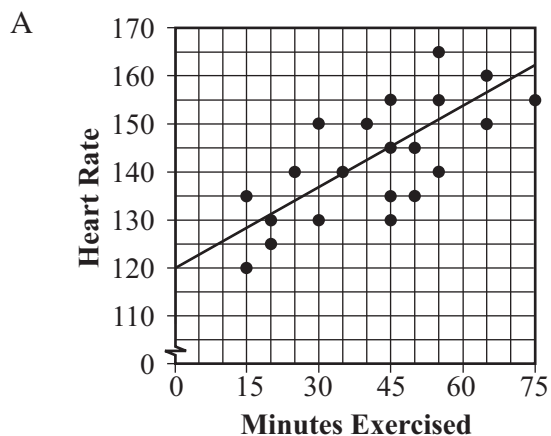
51. A machine has a tolerance of 0.00025 inch. What is the machine's tolerance, in inches, written in scientific notation?
- A 0.125×10^{-4}
 - B 0.25×10^{-3}
 - C 2.5×10^{-4}
 - D 2.5×10^{-3}
-
52. Martha bought a bag of apples. She put 60% of the apples on the table. Her children ate 50% of the apples on the table. What percent of the bag of apples did the children eat?
- A less than 50%
 - B exactly 50%
 - C between 50% and 60%
 - D more than 60%
-
53. A parking lot is shaped like a square. The length of each side is 50 feet. What is the length of the diagonal of the parking lot?
- A $\sqrt{100}$ feet
 - B $\sqrt{200}$ feet
 - C $\sqrt{5,000}$ feet
 - D $\sqrt{10,000}$ feet

MATHEMATICS

54. Ben types at a rate of 50 words per minute. He typed 4 pages with 250 words on each page without stopping. How many minutes did it take Ben to type the pages?

A 5
B 20
C 200
D 1,000

55. Cody graphed the results of the minutes she exercised versus her heart rate. Which scatter plot shows the line of best fit?



MATHEMATICS

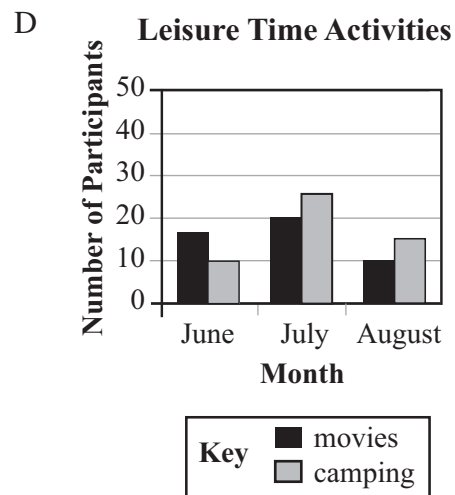
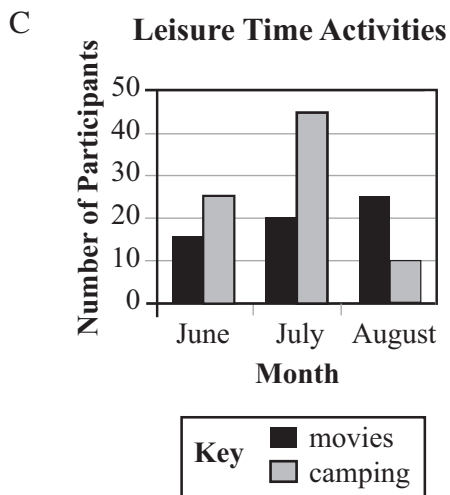
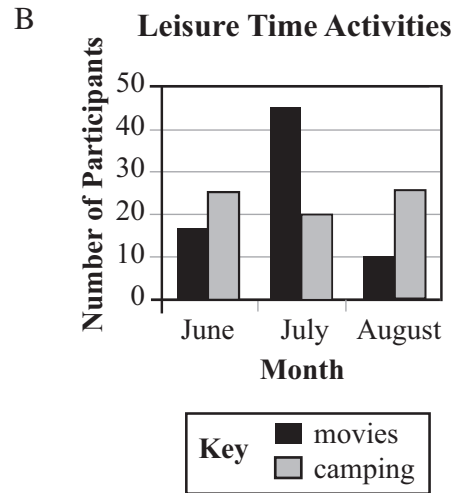
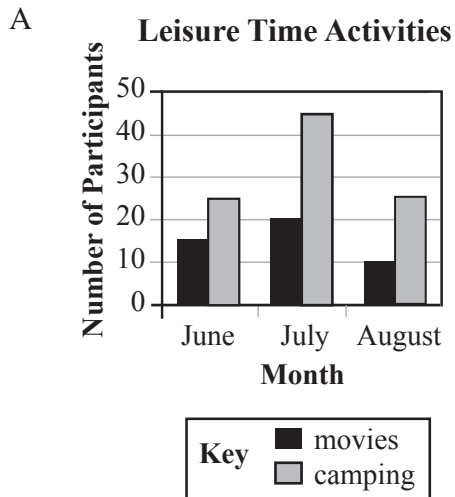
56. A cone-shaped paper cup is 8 centimeters high and has a diameter of 6 centimeters. How many cubic centimeters of water will it hold when full?
- A 8π
 - B 24π
 - C 72π
 - D 96π

MATHEMATICS

57. Tia recorded the number of her friends who watched a movie or went camping each month during the summer. The table she made is shown below.

Leisure Time Activities			
	June	July	August
movies	15	20	10
camping	25	45	25

What graph shows the data Tia recorded?



MATHEMATICS

58. Greg is traveling from Anchorage to Eagle River, a distance of 10 miles. About how many kilometers does Greg have to travel?
- A 6.2
 - B 9.4
 - C 10.6
 - D 16.1

Turn to page 28 in your answer booklet to complete question 59.

END SESSION



**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

Name: _____

Mathematics Reference Sheet

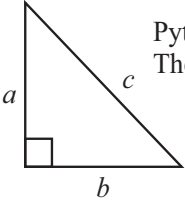
	Area
Triangle	$\frac{1}{2}bh$
Rectangle	lw
Trapezoid	$\frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$
Parallelogram	bh
Circle	πr^2

Key	
b = base	w = width
B = area of base	ℓ = slant height
h = height	d = diameter
l = length	r = radius
Use 3.14 for π .	

Circumference = $\pi d = 2\pi r$

	Volume
Right Cone	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2h$
Square Pyramid	$\frac{1}{3}lwh$
Sphere	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Right Cylinder	πr^2h
Right Rectangular Prism	lwh
Triangular Prism	Bh

Total Surface Area
$\pi r\ell + \pi r^2$
$2\ell l + l^2$
$4\pi r^2$
$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
$2(lw) + 2(hw) + 2(lh)$

 <p>Pythagorean Theorem: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$</p>	<p>Distance between two points</p> <p>$P_1(x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2(x_2, y_2)$:</p> $\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
<p>Slope-intercept form of an equation of a line, where m = slope and b = the y-intercept:</p> $y = mx + b$	<p>Midpoint between two points</p> <p>$P_1(x_1, y_1)$ and $P_2(x_2, y_2)$:</p> $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$
<p>Distance, rate, time formula, where d = distance, r = rate, t = time:</p> $d = rt$	<p>Simple Interest = prt</p> <p>where p = principal, r = rate, t = time</p>

Conversions	
1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches	1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 mile = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet	1 pint = 2 cups
1 liter = 1,000 milliliters = 1,000 cubic centimeters	1 quart = 2 pints
1 meter = 100 centimeters = 1,000 millimeters	1 gallon = 4 quarts
1 kilometer = 1,000 meters	1 meter = 3.28 feet
1 gram = 1,000 milligrams	1 kilogram = 2.20 pounds
1 kilogram = 1,000 grams	1 kilometer = 0.62 miles
1 pound = 16 ounces	1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 ton = 2,000 pounds	

**DO NOT
MARK
ON THIS
PAGE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“Patella (Alias the Kneecap)” first appeared in *Merlyn’s Pen: Fiction, Essays, and Poems by American Teens*. Copyright Merlyn’s Pen. All rights reserved.

“An Opportunity” from *Together Apart* by Dianne E. Gray. Copyright © 2002 by Dianne E. Gray. Reprinted by permission of Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved.



Grade 9

Reading ★ Writing ★ Mathematics Practice Test Book
Form 9PTRWM

Copyright © 2012 by Alaska Department of Education & Early Development. Only the State of Alaska educators and citizens may copy, download, and/or print the document, located online at www.eed.state.ak.us. Any other use or reproduction of this document, in whole or in part, requires written permission of the Alaska Department of Education & Early Development.